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THE FRONT PAGE

WHATEVER may be the fate of the Taft-Fielding reciprocity treaty, it has certainly had an interesting history, the whole of which was but recently laid bare. Nobody paid much attention to the fulminations of Col. Sam Hughes, but his recent attack on Rev. J. A. Macdonald has served to elicit a clear statement as to the genesis of the negotiations. Rev. Mr. Macdonald has been living in retirement in Southern California in the hope of regaining his health, but a defence of him published in the Stratford Herald recently led him to write to that journal a complete statement of his connection with the reciprocity negotiations. In the first place, Mr. Macdonald makes it abundantly clear that the reciprocity negotiations had nothing whatever to do with the "World's Peace Foundation," a purely educational movement financed by Mr. Ginn of Boston. This is a matter, however, which no sensible Canadian was worrying about. The important part of his narrative is the statement that he was sent for by President Taft while on a visit of pleasure to Washington at a time when the American-Canadian tariff situation was at an acute stage. During his visit he had been dragged into the discussion by the local newspapers, and he says:

"On the third day President Taft sent for me. We

for immediate action by the City Council, the Board of Control and the Board of Education or by some one of the three; while both The Telegram and The Toronto Star have taken the stand that there is every precedent for going on with the inquiry, and none for blocking it at this stage.

Toronto must get to the bottom of these charges. Let in the daylight. Petty politics must not stand in the way. Public sentiment and public decency demands a full investigation, and that without any unnecessary delay.

THEY have recently been having quite a little flurry in the border city of Rochester, N.Y., over a speech by an impassioned professor named Shedd, who extolled the red flag above all the other flags of the earth. Some of us might imagine that he meant the British flag, which Irish poets are given to alluding to as a red flag and have taken it as a symbol of blood; but it was the red flag of "The Solidarity" which Socialists and theoretical anarchists dream of, that Professor Shedd was talking about. Here is what he said:

"The red flag is broader and deeper than the Stars and Stripes or the flag of any other country. The red flag stands for brotherhood, while the flags of other countries stand for war. In so far as it stands for the things that I believe in, I respect the Stars and Stripes; when it does not agree with what I think is right, I cannot respect it."

their high ideals and the righteousness of the demands, and that he and his colleagues would consider these demands; and then so soon as the deputation had gone away, after its Barmecide feast of hot air, promptly shelved the matter for another year. Is it not better for the temperance people to know exactly where they stand, even if some of them are violent enough to denounce the Prime Minister as a common scold? Straightforwardness is a new element in our politics, but it works out well in the long run.

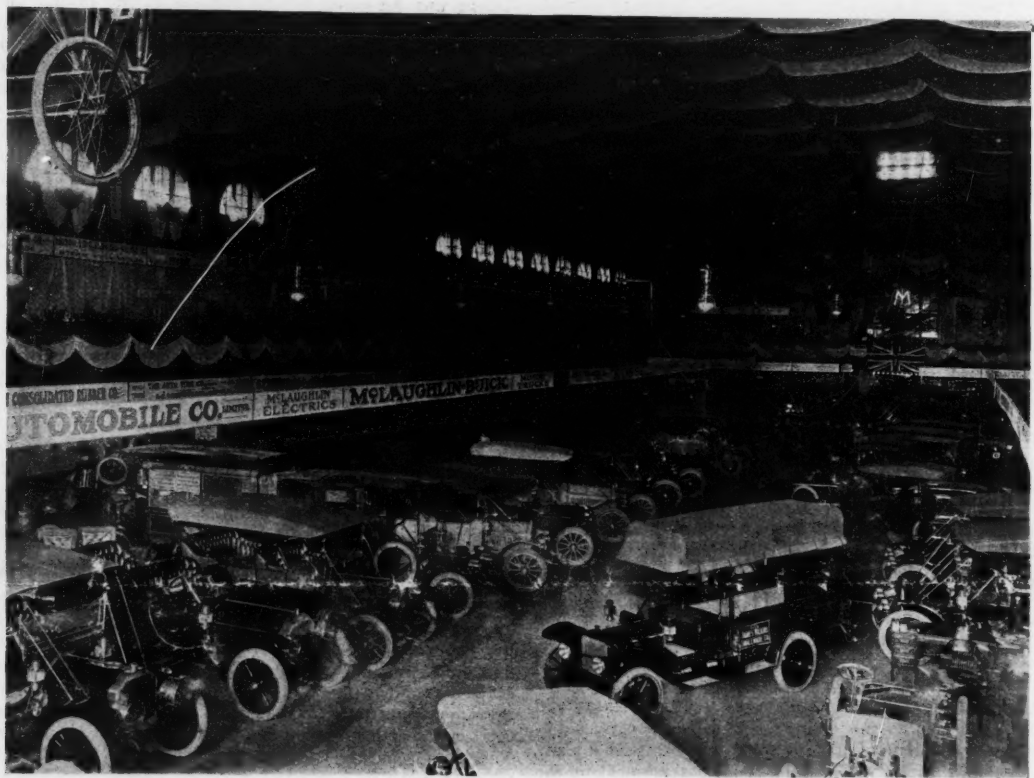
THE bill for an eight hour day and a minimum wage of twenty cents per hour, introduced by Allan Studholme, M.P.P. for East Hamilton, deserves a sudden death.

"Eight hours a day shall constitute a legal day's work," reads the bill, "for all workmen employed within the meaning of this Act, and no workman shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life and property."

Did any one ever hear of anything more ridiculous! No workman shall be permitted, mind you, permitted to work, more than eight hours in any one day. If a man is industrious and wishes to accumulate a trifle more than his lazy neighbor by working more hours than the

in his soul is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils. These generalities are, however, tame, when compared with a specific tribute that has just come from Calgary. Miss Kathleen Parlow, a native of that young city and a very distinguished violinist, has just revisited the scenes of her babyhood, and from one of the newspapers of Calgary comes this pensive outburst: "Under the spell of her music life looks a beautiful thing, and the newspaper business a sordid occupation." Now, as good newspaper work is a sort of mirror of everyday life, music in making life beautiful should relieve newspaper work of its sordidness. For instance, newspaper work probably carried the gentleman who penned this sad tribute to the concert on a free ticket. Wherefore is it sordid? A glimmer of light reaches one's intelligence, however. Mayhap, when the writer came in with his copy, the city editor told him to cut down his panegyric, because there was a lot of stuff to get in about reciprocity and the Lang-Langford prize fight. So he sat down and sobbed out the passion of his soul in the passage quoted. Cheer up, old man, and grow up with the country!

IF the Almighty fails to take sides in this reciprocity controversy, it will not be because Canadian poets have not sought divine intervention. A few weeks ago, Rev. Frederick George Scott, of Quebec, penned a prayer, of which the following is an extract:



CANADA'S GREATEST AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

The Armouries, Toronto, where nearly a million dollars' worth of cars and equipment is now being shown. The third greatest show in America.

discussed tariff matters with great frankness. He expressed an earnest wish to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier or some member of the Canadian Government at Albany, and asked me to prepare the way. That evening I left for Ottawa. The only man who knew of these things was Ambassador Bryce, with whom I was in daily conference. Not until I reached Ottawa did Sir Wilfrid know. So far as I am aware he knew nothing of my movements. Therefore, when Col. Hughes charged in Parliament that I was the 'unofficial agent' of the Government he spoke a falsehood."

This statement not only exonerates Dr. Macdonald from anything suspicious or dishonorable in connection with the matter, but proves conclusively what SATURDAY NIGHT has all along maintained, that the whole proposition for reciprocity came from President Taft, and was entered into by the Canadian Government with no mandate from our people. It shows the President of the United States as a brilliant politician using Canada to save his own party. It was absolutely necessary to do something to placate those Republicans who felt that something had to be done to meet the "downward revision" sentiment of the American people. The President chose an able and friendly intermediary, who was no doubt convinced of the blessings that would arise from a better feeling between Canada and the United States. But why should the Canadian Government have been so ready to come to the rescue of Mr. Taft? That question remains unanswered. Moreover, why was Hon. James Bryce so willing to interest himself in the matter?

Will the Levee inquiry proceed?

The charge made by Mr. Levee's solicitors that TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT was endeavoring to load the costs of obtaining evidence for its own uses upon the city has been fully answered by this journal offering to pay the Court expenses of such an inquiry before Judge Winchester, if the School Board, the Board of Control and the City Council, the three bodies which have dealt with the question up to the present time, deemed such a course best.

At the moment the school system of the city of Toronto is under a cloud. A scandal such as TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT has unearthed, the details of which have been published in the columns of this journal, must necessarily have a disorganizing effect upon the public schools; upon the principals, upon the teachers and upon the Trustees. As before pointed out: are the School Trustees to continue to have their every public act in the School Board open to misinterpretation? Surely the School Board of Toronto will not continue for months on end to conduct its business under such circumstances. SATURDAY NIGHT is not the only Toronto journal that desires a full public inquiry into these charges. The Toronto Globe has editorially demanded that such an investigation be proceeded with without delay. The Toronto Telegram has pointed out editorially that there is need

As Harper's Weekly says, it is absurd to allude to the Stars and Stripes as standing for war. "It stands," says this commentator, "for a forbearing agreement between forty-seven States, for the greatest political brotherhood on earth." It adds further that flags are loaded and not to be fooled with.

It is probable that more rot has been talked in prose and verse about flags than about any other subject on earth. For one majestic utterance like Campbell's:

The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn
Till danger's troubled night depart,
And the star of peace return:

there have been a hundred mauling utterances. When one of the Irishmen who tried to dynamite the Welland Canal was searched, his pocket-book was found to contain the following verse:

And if e'er I could see the green flag to wave
In triumph o'er England's cursed red,
How happy I'd be, all I'd ask was a grave
Among Erin's dear patriot dead.

This is about on the level of intelligence that characterizes most apostrophes to flags. Prof. Shedd's emotional orgasm over the flag of "The Solidarity" is of a piece with the rest. But since the Americans are flag crazy themselves, Prof. Shedd's speech seems likely to cost him his situation.

IN the light of recent circumstances, it would appear that Manager Travers of the Farmers Bank has been very badly advised by counsel. What he should have done, when the morning papers announced the suspension of the institution, was to have at once issued writs for libel against these journals, supplemented with a request for an injunction preventing them from "amplifying" their reports. Then if the curator had had the temerity to take proceedings against Mr. Travers he could have pleaded that any court proceedings would prejudice his libel suits and that they would unload on the community costs which should be borne by the newspapers. If he had only taken this course, how different would have been the story—that is to say, if he had been able to "get away with it."

IS a man who tells the truth a bad politician? Some persons seem to think so, but this policy does not seem to have injured Sir James Whitney much with the electorate. Not long ago a temperance deputation waited on him with sweeping requests. Sir James promptly told them what he was prepared to do and what not to do, and pointed out the futility in his opinion of some of their requests. Because of this, certain journals denounce him as an autocrat and a common scold. Now, in truth, would the temperance people really prefer the old-fashioned method of meeting them? Would it have profited them more, if on receiving them, Sir James had said he appreciated

said lazy neighbor, the law is to step in and prevent it. Imagine such a law!

Here is another paragraph of Mr. Studholme's bill: "Notwithstanding any agreement or understanding to the contrary, made by a workman with his employer," says another clause, "no workman shall be employed and paid at less than twenty cents per hour, irrespective of any amount earned at overtime."

No workman shall be paid less than 20 cents per hour. If said workman is worth his board, and his board only, and I have seen men before now who were not worth that, one must still go on paying the lout his 20 cents per hour.

Still another clause tells us that no male under eighteen and no female under twenty-one shall be allowed to work overtime. The only one whom Mr. Studholme's bill does not take care of is the hired man. In fact, there is a special provision whereby he may still put in his eighteen hours without fear of interruption.

If Toronto wishes to become a second San Francisco, a city which the manufacturing interests are now avoiding as the individual would the bubonic plague, all we have to do is to pass such a series of enactments as Mr. Studholme proposes. However, there is little chance of that, for I believe that the members of our Legislature have not lost their last vestige of common sense.

THE progress of the Toronto Public Library, in making its contents better known and more accessible to the general public, is worthy not only of commendation by Torontonians, but of emulation by boards in other cities. Since Mr. George H. Locke came from Ottawa he has proceeded on the idea that books and citizens ought to get together on more intimate terms and that every facility should be afforded the reader hungry for culture and information to get at what he wanted. This policy is illustrated by the steps taken for the issuance of bulletins. Up to 1909 catalogues were issued biennially. The person wishing to find out the name of books on a certain subject, purchased, say, in the early months of 1906, had to wait for two years before he could definitely get at what he wanted. In 1909 Mr. Locke commenced the issuance of half-yearly bulletins with fuller data as to the nature of the work than had been the previous custom, and the move has proven so popular with the reading public that a system of monthly bulletins is to be launched. The Toronto Public Library is in this respect now on an equality with New York, Chicago, and the other leading cities of this Continent of libraries, and its usefulness much increased.

FOR centuries writers have been expressing to the best of their ability the joy they felt in music. Admittedly music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, or beast as the quotation is sometimes printed. It has been affirmed on many a stage that the man who hath no music

"Lord God of our fathers, be with us, rise up at Thy people's cry,
For blindness has stricken the nation, and the doom of our land draws nigh.
Rise up, ere it falls, Lord, and save us, and blast with the fire of Thy mouth
The treason that barter our birthright for the gold of the Kings of the South."

Not to be outdone by his Quebec contemporary, Mr. John Boyd, of Montreal, who, it is obvious, should be a reverend gentleman, although he is only a newspaper man, has published "A Recessional; for Canada's Days of Peril," of which the following two verses will suffice to illustrate the purport:

"God of our fathers, in this day
When danger faces our fair land,
Teach those the error of their way,
Who with a bold and impious hand
Would our great heritage betray.
God of the nations, guard us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

"Now hostile hosts behold with greed
The goodly riches of our State,
Seek us to serve their selfish need
And lure us to a recreant's fate,
Guard us against the traitorous deed,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

As the erstwhile celebrity "Big Bill" Devery of New York might remark, "What is eating our poets?" While one does not favor the treaty or the means by which it came into existence, one is of the opinion that these facile lyrists are suffering from an obsession, and that this whole matter can be settled by the people of Canada without the aid of a special Providence. There is no reason to believe with Rev. Mr. Scott that "blindness hath stricken the nation" or that the negotiators of this unfortunate treaty were guilty of the "treason that barter our birthright." If it is any kind of treason, it is the treason that barter our beans and other agricultural products for a

The Case Against Reciprocity.

ON page 2 of this issue will be found the first of a short series of noteworthy articles entitled "The Case Against Reciprocity," the author being Dr. Stephen Leacock. These articles, which were written for Saturday Night, take the ground that it would be well to leave well alone, in other words, that there is no necessity for these reciprocity measures so far as Canada is concerned, and further, that no question of such wide scope should be dealt with by the Canadian Parliament without first obtaining a mandate from the people. Dr. Leacock has the happy knack of pounding home the facts and the articles are well worthy of close perusal.

doubtful gain. Few will agree with the emotional Mr. Boyd that Hon. W. S. Fielding has a "bold and impious hand," or that we need to be guarded "against the traitorous deed." One is to accept the statement of Mr. Boyd in a stanza not quoted that the British flag is "the meteor flag of truth and right," but one thinks that the ancient banner has encountered more serious dangers on this half of the continent than the proposed reciprocity treaty, and is nevertheless flying more lustily than ever. The poet's mind seems naturally to turn to treason. Not so many years ago Sir James Edgar wrote a poem beginning, "The traitor's hand is at thy throat, Ontario, Ontario," in breezy allusion to Sir John A. Macdonald, but it did not worry the old chieftain much. Nor does one think that the poet's metrical prayers are going to have much influence on the outcome of the present controversy. Let them swear a compact not to read a line of Kipling for two years and leave reciprocity to the economists.

THE Hon. Clifford Sifton's announcement on the floor of the House at Ottawa on Tuesday last that he was formally withdrawing from his party rather than support its reciprocity pact was a telling blow to the Liberals who have fathered this legislation in the Canadian capital; and, moreover, the denunciation of the measure by "the man from Brandon" must have its effect throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

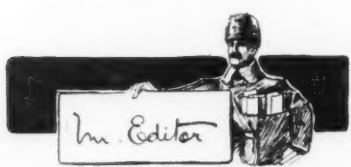
In an address which meant the breaking of political ties and associations extending back almost a quarter century, Mr. Sifton spoke as a business man rather than a politician; as a man who had a stake in the country and who was convinced that a reciprocal arrangement with the United States was an act of supreme folly, and one which would tend to jeopardize the future of this country. Mr. Sifton also pointed to the fact that the Laurier Government had no mandate which justified such action, in the face of the fact that a complete reversal of the fiscal conditions is sure to follow if such reciprocal agreement goes into effect.

Admitting local advantages, the ex-Minister stood convinced that the measure as a whole would do irreparable damage; that it would lead us farther and farther away from our ideals; into the hands of our rivals, rather than into the homes of our friends.

How far-reaching will be the effect of the Hon. Clifford Sifton's bolt it is as yet impossible to say, and whether other members of the Government will follow in the ex-Minister's footsteps is as yet unknown. In any event, however, the measure has one more lusty opponent, one whose power both in the House and out of it should not be underestimated.

LEUT.-COL. HUGH CLARK'S Bill amending the Ontario Insurance Act is now well under way. Copies of the bill have been printed, and will no doubt receive a good deal of consideration and some little opposition by the insurance companies. It would be well if the citizens generally took an active interest in this Bill, and gave Col. Clark all the backing possible. Insurance that does not insure by reason of our lack of a Standard Policy is unquestionably a menace to the community. Every man and woman who has a stake in the country is interested in insurance, and they should make it their business to see that their representatives in the Provincial House interest themselves in this Bill.

The Colonel



Parliament and Royal Marriages.

The Editor, Toronto Saturday Night:
Sir,—I omitted one saving clause from the Royal Marriage Act, quoted in my letter to you last week, on the above subject, which does not affect the substance of the letter, yet which, for completeness' sake, and to show your remarks, though inaccurate in the letter, hit off the spirit of the law of Britain as the above, should have been included in it.
The Royal Marriage Act of 1772 (2 Geo. III, cap. 11), concludes: "And such marriage" (i.e., "disapproved of by His Majesty, his heirs and successors") "shall be good except both Houses of Parliament shall declare their disapproval thereto." In this case they did not do so regarding the King's alleged Malta marriage, so that it would have held good, and his second with Princess May have rendered him guilty of bigamy, had it occurred. But the consent of Parliament necessarily gives the Cabinet (and so the people) a voice in saying who shall and who shall not be Queen. It might be noted that there is no such thing as a "morganatic" marriage in Great Britain. In the German States a prince can be legally married to two wives at once, one "morganatically" and one constitutionally. But in England there is no half-way house between marriage and bigamy or adultery. See Professor Robertson's article on Marriage in Encyclopedia Britannica, ninth edition.
Yours, etc.,
CANDIDUS.

A Man With a Conscience.

The Editor, The Saturday Night:
Dear Sir,—It may be of interest to your readers, as something unusual, to know that the Equity Fire Insurance Company received the other day a cheque for its part of \$1,000 which Mr. A. W. Cressman, departmental store owner of Peterboro', was honest enough to return after discovering that he had been paid in excess of his actual loss by fire which occurred in his store last August.
Yours truly,
W. G. BROWN,
General Manager, The Equity Fire Ins. Co.
Toronto, Feb. 20, 1911.

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THE CASE AGAINST RECIPROCITY

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK
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1
—The Magnitude of the Present Question—Our Relations to the United States—The Greatest Issue of our Politics Ought not to be Decided by a Simple Vote of the Legislature—The Right of the People to Speak.

A BILL is now before the Parliament of Canada and a similar Bill before the Congress of the United States for a free interchange of natural products between these two countries. This constitutes a very serious departure from the tariff system which has been maintained for forty-five years between the two great English-speaking communities of the continent.

There are a great many people in Canada who are opposed to this measure. Quite outside of the ranks of the politicians who may oppose or support it as a matter of party allegiance and political tactics—quite apart from the number of people who are induced to uphold or attack the project because of its immediate effect on their own pecuniary interest—there are a great number of people in Canada who are resolutely opposed to the adoption of the Bill now before our Parliament.

Those who oppose this measure do so upon several grounds—constitutional, economic, political.

Constitutionally they consider that the manner in which this legislation has been originated and brought forward is in violation of the proper rights of the Canadian people.

Economically, they consider that its effects, apart from certain sectional or temporary benefits, will tell in the long run against our material interests.

Politically, they consider the measure as threatening to undo the union of our Canadian provinces, achieved after two generations of effort, to undermine the basis of our institutions and to seriously endanger the permanence of our connection with the other British communities of the world.

These are grounds of opposition which rest upon a solid and real basis. Even those who deny their validity should be willing in all fairness to recognize that at any rate the situation is one that calls for our best and wisest thought and that the decision in regard to it should not be made the sport of party politics or be treated as the foregone conclusion of a party vote.

Let us see first of all how the matter stands on constitutional grounds. We have not as yet in Canada adopted any general principle of the referendum or plebiscite. But it is true that the progress of democracy in all countries is demanding more and more that measures of first-class importance should be submitted by one process or another to the decision of the whole people. In all ordinary matters we have every faith in our national Legislature. We have every confidence in the patriotism, the experience and sagacity of those whom we elect to represent us. But even without the mechanism of a compulsory referendum it has long been recognized as a matter of British constitutional practice that no Legislature ought to take upon itself the final settlement of a great and untried issue without having first of all consulted the opinion of the country.

There is only one way by which this can be done consistently with our British conception of public liberty and the duty of the lawmakers towards the mass of the electorate. It consists in the holding of a general election to be fought out in all fairness upon the issue involved.

Here we have a question which is something infinitely more than a mere transitory question of the trade of this year or the next. If the whole of the reciprocity issue consisted of the possible advance or decline of the price of hay in the Province of Quebec, or the price of wheat in the Province of Alberta, the Canadian public would be willing to leave it in confidence to the tariff experts of our executive Government. But such questions as these are the very least part of the project which it is proposed to consummate.

THROUGHOUT our whole Canadian history the supreme question of importance for us has been our relations with the United States. In peace and in war, in good times and in bad, as scattered provinces and as a combined confederation, our relations with the American Republic have necessarily formed a constant subject of national preoccupation.

Ever since that day the history of the British North American communities has been concerned at every point with the question of their present and future relations with the United States.

We have witnessed alternate periods of attraction and repulsion. In the troubled days of error and adversity that preceded the outbreak of Papineau and Mackenzie, the possibility of our very existence as separate British communities appeared doubtful and uncertain. The lamp of British freedom on Canadian soil burned dim and the will-of-the-wisp of Republican liberty shed a false light of allurements before the eyes of an unprosperous and discontented people.

We seemed unable to stand by ourselves. Our commerce languished. Our magnificent sea-route, the real gateway of North America by way of the St. Lawrence, was neglected. Industry sought in vain a proper foothold, and the very wealth of our resources appeared as a mockery upon our persistent poverty. The Canadian people were starving in the midst of plenty.

We underwent a natural attraction towards the United States. The current doctrine of universal free trade, the current theory of the British Empire which looked towards the separation of the colonies from their mother country as their natural future, seemed to point towards the political union of the whole of North America as the manifest destiny of the people of this continent. Many of our numbers talked of annexation. We did not accept this course. Something in our hearts warned us against it, not through any spirit of unfriendliness, not through any failure to appreciate the great and enduring achievements of the Republic of the United States, but from an underlying sense that our part in the world, be it great or be it small, was destined to be framed in another structure, and cast within the compass of a different mould.

BUT we were ready to adopt, in our adversity, a different system of trade relations. We accepted a form of partial free trade between ourselves and the Republic. We lived under it for eleven years. It came to an end, as we think, through no fault of ours, but through the irritation engendered by the civil conflict in America and through the desire of the Americans to extend the system to the detriment of our rising industry and manufacture.

We tried another path. We united our provinces in a Confederation. We joined with it the vast and unknown territories of the West, of whose true value only the wisest among us had any adequate idea. For many years we carried on an obstinate struggle to keep our

provinces together. Always, and necessarily, our connection in matters of trade, of navigation, in our social life and in our political future with the American Republic, formed the background of our national politics. Election after election was fought directly or indirectly upon this issue. One of our political parties was willing to stake its fortunes upon the building up in Canada of an independent economic system. The other persistently claimed that while we could remain politically bound by the ties which attach us to the other peoples of the British Empire, our wisest policy for trade and industry lay in the formation of as close a union as possible with the American Republic. These were the great questions upon which our elections turned from 1878 to 1891. These were the absorbing topics of the life-work of a Macdonald and a Mackenzie.

Can anyone look back over our Canadian history and not admit in all fairness that the great paramount issue of our politics, the wide background of the scene on which our national drama is played, is formed by the question of our relations with the United States?

Can anyone, therefore, suppose that a question of such magnitude is to be settled off-hand as a simple executive act, carried to completion by a hurried visit of two of our ministers to Washington, an agreement of whose compass and magnitude the Canadian public at large were absolutely unaware, and forced through our Legislature by the driving power of party solidarity and by the whip and spur of ministerial prestige? Any man, be he Liberal or Conservative, will admit that this is a case in which the people of Canada have the right to be consulted. If after one hundred years of doubt and anxiety, if after forty-five years of the acceptance of one particular national system we are to see our future compromised and our present system overthrown by a midnight expedition to Washington and a hurried vote of the Parliament elected in response to other interests and upon different issues—may we not consider that a new era has been opened in Canadian history and that we are substituting an executive tyranny in the place of popular control?

Let the people speak. We are all good Canadians and sound patriots. We know the value to democratic institutions of the submission of the declared will of the majority. Those of us who oppose reciprocity are willing to accept it if we must, the decision reached by a majority of our numbers, but we lift up our voices in protest against a settlement in which the people have no share, against a conclusion forced upon us, not by the voice of our fellow citizens, but by the unhampered will of the executive.

It has been argued that the rights of the people are in no wise prejudiced in as much as the Reciprocity Bill, if carried by the present Canadian Parliament, could be made the subject of an election issue later on, and that the present policy might be reversed by the incoming of a Government of a new complexion. There is, however, all the difference in the world between the reversal of a measure once adopted and the rejection of a proposal not yet solidified into the form of law. It is infinitely more difficult to fight against an accomplished fact than to defeat something which is merely under contemplation. The peculiar economic and political evils which will accompany the Reciprocity Compact are not, in the main, such as to fully develop themselves within the space of a few months. The evil is peculiar and insidious. Those of us who oppose reciprocity, think that it is fraught with disastrous results for our national resources, and with still more deplorable effects upon our political status and future. But we do not claim that the Reciprocity Compact at the moment of its signature will bring about any such general catastrophe as to immediately awaken the public mind to what it must ultimately mean.

IF once this legislation is passed, and if similar legislation is adopted by the new Congress of the United States, and if the two measures concurrently become law, a new feature will be added to the situation. A sudden reversal of the adopted policy would appear, rightly or wrongly, to the people of the United States as indicative of the political vacillation on our part which would be taken as the mark of insincerity and unfriendliness. The great bulk of the ordinary citizens of the American Republic know nothing of our political divisions and of the intensity of our peculiar aspirations. Of the history and meaning of our political parties they are profoundly unconscious. If our present Legislature adopts reciprocity, it seems to them as if the voice of Canada had spoken. If, a year later, a new Canadian Parliament should reverse the policy adopted, it would seem to them as if they were dealing with a fickle people unconscious of their own intentions and fitted only for the fate of Porto Rico.

Some of our present writers, and even of those whose services to Canadian literature we value most highly, are telling us that the form of the present agreement is such that we may reverse it at will. They draw an altogether misleading distinction between Reciprocity by Treaty and Reciprocity as now to be effected by Current Legislation. A treaty they say places the measure, once it is accepted, beyond the reach of the people of Canada. Reciprocity by legislation they claim, is a matter which we can alter or overthrow according to the dictates of our own free will and the hazards of our party politics.

This is not so. The distinction is entirely fallacious. In point of constitutional law a treaty is drawn usually for a stated number of years, beyond which it is operative only by a further expression of consent. But any treaty may be abrogated and declared at an end by any nation which sees fit to thus terminate it. There is nothing in the way of such abrogation except the chance of incurring international ill-will or in a last resort an international protest in arms.

Concurrent legislation stands exactly on the same basis. It is held in its place exactly and only by the hazard of international good-will or ill-will. If we had a treaty with the United States to-day we could tear it up to-morrow with no other let or hindrance than the chance of turning the United States into an unfriendly and possibly a hostile nation. If we have concurrent legislation to-day we can alter it to-morrow only upon the same terms and at the same hazard.

Those, therefore, who oppose reciprocity may appeal with confidence to their fellow-citizens. Give us at least time. Let us follow the well-worn path of British constitutional practice. It has never betrayed us yet. If the adherents of reciprocity have the courage of their convictions they need not fear a vote of the electorate.

Let the people of Canada speak.

Discontent is the virtue of great minds, and content the vice of small ones.

Woman talks much, man little, and God is silent.



THAT REMINDS ME!

Bernstein and the Comedie Francaise.

By ALBERT R. CARMAN.

THOSE of us who love Paris as the City of Perfect Liberty are occasionally compelled to blush for some startling inconsistencies on the part of our idol. For instance, it is difficult to say anything in defence of the vicious attacks being made upon Henri Bernstein's "Apres Moi" at the Comedie Francaise. The root of the matter seems to be that Bernstein is of the Hebrew race; and the fact that he is one of the cleverest dramatists in a country which loves dramatic art, does not save him from insult or his play from mobbing. It is only the truth, however, that, with all its love of liberty, France lacks poise; and when it is Jew-baiting or making war on Sisters of Charity, we have to remind ourselves very pointedly of its many glorious deeds and its devotion to "liberty, fraternity and equality"—with certain definite exceptions.

But it is impossible for a lover of Paris to think for long of anything happening at the Comedie Francaise without forgetting the present shame in the golden memories of past hours spent in that First Temple of the world's dramatic art. In opera, Paris must at least acknowledge the competition of Munich, Vienna, Berlin, Milan, Dresden and New York, in spite of the unparalleled beauty of her Opera House; but, when it comes to the drama, there is nothing comparable with the succession of perfectly acted classics and freshly minted masterpieces which appear at the Comedie Francaise, the Odeon and the other typical theatres of the French capital. London has had precious little native drama—unless we call such Irishmen as Wilde and Shaw, and exotics like Pinero since the days of Sheridan; and New York is constantly borrowing from the Parisian and German playhouses.

Visitors to Paris will remember the Comedie Francaise right at the end of the Avenue de l'Opera—a compact building, not too large, with the peaceful gardens of the Palais Royal just behind it. It is the home of the classic drama. The programmes for the week which appear on the street pillars, invariably contain several of the great plays of the past—Moliere, Racine, Corneille—and there is a change of bill at every performance. If you miss a play which you would have liked to see, all that you need do is to wait a week or two and it will appear again on the bill-of-fare. As you know, the actors are permanent members of the Comedie Francaise staff; and—with the exception of two or three "stars"—are the elite of the French stage.

If you go to buy your ticket at the theatre, you find the box office tucked away around the corner—nowhere near any of the entrances—and a middle-aged woman in charge, who takes a personal interest in getting you good seats. The cold-eyed young aristocrat, who scornfully and snappishly permits you to acquire seats in an American or Canadian theatre, is nowhere to be seen. The middle-aged lady treats you as a valued patron of her house and not a troublesome person who has interrupted the leisure of a bored prince. If you buy three seats, you don't get three tickets, but only one, with the three seats marked on it—an order for three seats, as it were. Moreover, you must buy also a ticket for charity, which costs you a fixed percentage on the price of your seats. This is a separate document; and, in some Continental theatres, must be bought at a separate office.

When you arrive at the theatre, and reach the passageway which runs behind your loge, one of a number of hurried ladies of middle age insists upon taking your hat and coat, and only then will another of the ladies unlock the door which lets you reach your seat. They both expect to be "fed"; and, if you want a programme, you must pay for that, too. The theatre itself is not large, but its many balconies enable it to hold a great many people. An advantage of this arrangement is that no one is far from the stage, and the actors can speak in conversational tones and still be heard. This is much more artistic than the semi-shouting required in our barn-like theatres.

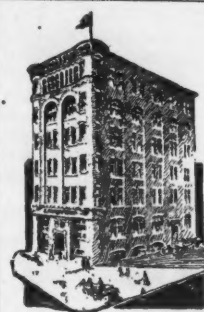
OF course, as everyone tells you, the French heard here is as good as the best in France. My ear is not too quick in catching this most liquid of Western languages; but I found that I followed ordinary plays without much difficulty and plays written in unusual language after one reading. It is quite possible to get practically all the plays that are presented at the Comedie in cheap, paper-covered editions. There is one shop that has most of them right opposite the theatre—a shop that seems perpetually to be haunted by obviously theatrical people—and I know of another shop just behind the gardens of the Palais Royal which has everything of the sort. So you can go to the box office, make sure of your seats, and then get the play you are going to see and take it home to read. This enables you to watch the acting as easily as if it were in English.

Of the acting, I need say nothing. It is simply perfection. But then the actors in the cheaper theatres on the boulevards show a finish in their work that we hardly imagine on this Continent. It is as far ahead of the finest London acting as London is ahead of the more garish effects of Broadway. You may recall that we used to get acting in the little "Nouveautés" Theatre in Montreal which put to shame much of the higher priced work in English at His Majesty's. The French are natural actors. The shopman who sells you a hat will throw in a bit of impromptu drama by way of convincing you that it is precisely the sort of thing to "cap" your particular style of beauty. They put much store on voices at the Comedie; and some of the women have deep tones like those of an organ. Clear enunciation is required. Mrs. Fiske could never get access there.

In fact, the Comedie is in most respects the ideal theatre. Nothing trivial is ever presented there; and all the living classics are heard from time to time. It is as if we had a repertoire theatre, in which a Shakespearean play was heard every week; and all the other English masters frequently. Then the door is open to modern merit. Whatever the Parisians may think of Bernstein's nationality or war record, there can be no doubt as to his art, once his play has been accepted for presentation at the play-house of Moliere.

The grossest mistakes in judging a man are made by his parents.—Nietzsche.

Fine feathers at least make fine beds.



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Count Apponyi on Peace

ON Saturday afternoon last a large audience at Convocation Hall, Toronto University, availed itself of the opportunity of being put in touch with the latest views as to the state of the peace movement by one of its strongest supporters and ablest advocates. During a brief hour Count Apponyi set forth in clear-cut terms the progress already made towards the elimination of force as a direct means of settling international disputes, and described the larger movement towards the evolution of a body possessing power to formulate the rules which should guide the nations recognized by international law in their relations as state to state.

The great Hague conventions were briefly alluded to, and it was indicated as a hopeful sign for the future that a recommendation had been embodied in the final Act of the Conference of 1907 that a third Peace Conference should be assembled at an interval corresponding to the one which had elapsed between the first and second. It is perhaps to be regretted that the speaker did not see his way clear to wander from his immediate subject long enough to touch upon the Declaration of London, which, if ratified, will put the laws of naval war on the sound basis of international consent.

The most interesting part, however, of Count Apponyi's discourse, was his able exposition of the place occupied by the Interparliamentary Union in the general movement towards international peace. This important, though rather large and unwieldy, organization, as well as being a useful means of formulating contemporary opinion on questions of international law, has also played a considerable, if unobtrusive, part in paving the way for the Hague Conferences by undertaking the burden of preliminary debate necessary to reveal points of agreement and disagreement between nations on any given topic of discussion. But this work, to which the above organization hitherto has chiefly been devoting itself, is only incidental to its main purpose of arriving ultimately at the constitution of a true international legislature. It was indicated that already in the new Court of Arbitral Justice, consisting of a permanent board of judges representative of the various juridical systems of the world, a truly international judiciary had been established. To make that body a more efficient agent of adjudication, it is the view, especially of continental jurists, that an international legislature is highly desirable if not indispensable. The speaker did not emphasize the theoretical and practical difficulties which stand in the way of the creation of such an institution. It is an obvious objection that an international legislature, resting, as would necessarily be the case, on mere convention, might readily prove helpless when a recalcitrant "grossmacht" had to be dealt with, owing to the inevitable absence of an all-powerful executive to enforce its laws. And the creation of an international police apparently is not included in the plans of the advocates of the legislative body in question.

The Count, however, had a strong faith in the slow and imperceptible evolution of the institution outlined;

it would not be the work of a few years, nor even of a few decades, but in the opinion of those who held the better (and one may add the more optimistic) view, come it must, and international feeling was indisputably shaping itself to that conclusion.

In closing, the speaker disposed of the stock objection to the international peace propaganda, "Can you hope to abolish war altogether?" Such a question seemed to him as absurd as asking by way of objection to the estimate of a minister of education, "Are you going to abolish ignorance?" And the same held true of medicine and law, which have no immediate prospect of eliminating disease and crime. The international peace movement, however, does hope to mould public opinion to the view that war between nations should be regarded as an abnormal and not normal mode of settling disputes. This stage, once reached, in spite of the many difficulties which will retard its realization, the evolution of an international legislature may perhaps cease to be regarded as the empty dream of optimists.

One of "Count" Gregory's Schemes.

NOW that W. R. Travers is in the public eye the fact is recalled that he was at one time the friend and afterward the enemy of "Count" Gregory the noted equestrian expert who was an excellent horseman but had a deplorable tendency to get into jail. In truth, Mr. Travers chased him out of the country and he is said to be now spending one of his periodical seasons of retirement in an English penitentiary. When in Toronto he was fertile in schemes to raise money, and one plan he devised was extremely original. He had a sister in England of considerable wealth but had overtaxed his borrowing powers from that source. He therefore decided on a final effort to obtain money from her and proposed it in this wise. He went to an undertaker with the suggestion that he cable to the lady that he ("the Count") was dead in his mortuary and that the burial expenses would be one hundred pounds. "Ask her also," said Gregory, "if she wants the body shipped to England or buried here. Of course she will say 'Bury him where he is' and send along the money. Then we'll divide. Do you comprehend?" The undertaker comprehended all right but nevertheless he refused to be a party to these imaginary obsequies so the poor "Count" was reduced to the more commonplace ruse of cashing a bogus cheque.

By Way of Contrast.

THE marriage of Lord Decies and Miss Gould has caused a great deal more discussion than people here know anything about. A young lady recently returned from New York tells of a society started there and called "The American Girls for Americans," which has an object indicated by the name. According to some of the yellow journals, this society wrote a letter to the English Lord, threatening him and suggesting that he "should beat it while the going was good," but he did not take their advice. The Torontonians got rather tired of the discussion, and asked some sympathizers with the society if they really thought Englishmen were less thoughtful and gallant than Americans.

By way of reply, they told her of little acts spread about by gossip, which led them to believe that Lord Decies would not be very thoughtful for his young bride once they were safely married. By way of contrast, one woman told of a friend of hers who was engaged to an American. He simply overlooked nothing that would make her and her mother comfortable, and seemed personified thoughtfulness itself.

"Why don't they get married?" asked the Canadian. "Well, you see my friend does not believe in divorce," was the reply, "and as the man's wife is very delicate, they are waiting until she dies."

Using the Raw Material.

WHEN the late Hon. A. G. Blair was leading the local Government of New Brunswick, he was once defeated in his home county of York, and subsequently returned for the county of Queens.

During the succeeding sessions of the Legislature, Mr. H. H. Pitts, who had been on the winning ticket in York, never missed a single opportunity of assailing Mr. Blair, and on one occasion he began a particularly savage attack with these words: "Mr. Speaker, having killed 'the elephant of York,' I shall now proceed to tan his hide."

In another column of this issue will be found a report of the annual general meeting, together with a financial statement, of Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd. The company's net profits for the year amounted to \$329,000, which is the largest in this corporation's history. During the year the company expended \$125,000 in enlarging factories and installing a new plant, and at the same time were able to increase their common stock dividend from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. Altogether, the company's showing is such that it must elicit the approval of not only the stockholders, but of the public generally.

TOLD IN THE LOBBY



"The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hand of Esau."

WHEN Frederick Debatzsch Monk rose to propose his motion that the House of Commons affirm emphatically its determination to preserve intact the bonds which unite Canada to the British Empire, it was recognized that while the voice was that of the member for Jacques Cartier, the hand behind the scenes was that of Henri Bourassa. Whatever differences of opinion there may be concerning Mr. Champ Clark's sense of humor, there can be none as to the flood of resentment, which swept its foaming billows to the very threshold of the Privy Council room, of the "spread-eagleism" of the next Speaker of Congress. The Monk-Bourassa move was therefore timely, but there does not seem to have been much need of Canada going on record as being unalterably attached to the "tie that is lighter than air, but stronger than steel." At the time of writing, this reciprocity debate is just getting its second wind. The first spurt around the track is over, and Parliament has settled down to the steady grind of reiterated arguments and "Hansard" orations. But if this tide of memorials and resolutions favoring "leaving well enough alone" continues, Sir Wilfrid will resemble Mrs. Partington on the bench with a broom!

THE Senate dearly loves to discuss divorce bills, and when it gets one of these before it, that honorable body sits up late to revel in the luxury of hearing excerpts from the evidence. All legislation of this character must originate in the Upper House. There is a select standing committee, which sits behind closed doors, with an armed sentry standing guard, and sometimes when the high contracting parties are of prominence, the little room resembles a fashionable society event. Hon. Henry Joseph Cloran has long opposed the present system of severing the marriage tie, and recently vigorously protested against granting decrees upon evidence insufficient to warrant the hanging of a cat. (By the way did anyone ever see a cat hanged?). Two bills came before their honors during the past few days, and the militant senator from the Montreal district had a brilliant opportunity of riding his hobby horse. Thus it came to pass that for the first time this session the Senate held a night sitting, and listened to the output of oratory from the spell-binding lawyer from the metropolis. For some reason the elderly pensioners resent Mr. Cloran's persistent criticism. Many of them were grandfathers when he was in knickerbockers, and there is a certain spirit of restlessness when a mere youth of 56 solemnly lectures the "doddlers" on the way to deal with public affairs. But to get back to the divorce question. Mr. Cloran declares they are granted, in many cases, on the flimsiest grounds, that insufficient evidence is taken, and that the marriage ties are snapped without good and statutory reasons being proved. The Senate Divorce Committee is easily first as regards popularity. There is never any difficulty in obtaining a quorum, and the elderly gentlemen go very minutely into details of a certain nature. Then they each receive a copy of the verbatim evidence, which provides light and interesting reading for these long winter evenings. Senator Cloran is determined to have a change made, but the august body of which he is a member much resembles the old Scotchman who said, "I am open to conviction, but I would like to see the man who could convince me."

MEDERIC MARTIN, Liberal member for St. Mary's division of Montreal, who was an alderman also, until the tidal wave of reform sluiced much flotsam and jetsam out of the civic life of the metropolis, is sponsor for a bill which, if passed, will compel railway companies to "let the ghost walk" for their employees fortnightly instead of monthly, as at present. Last year Mr. Martin brought in a similar bill, which was promptly assassinated by the Railway Committee. In this session's measure, its father has amputated the clause which would prevent companies holding back two weeks' pay, which course is followed by the big roads in order to ensure that employees will not leave without due notice. A curious feature about the discussion on this piece of legislation is the stand of the Government in the matter. It has refused to send the bill to that awful Railway Committee again, for fear that it would be strangled once more, and the people chiefly interested—that is, the corporations who pay the wages—are prevented from airing their views. It is somewhat difficult to see the need of legislation of this kind. True, Mr. Martin has a number of railway employees in his constituency, but surely to attempt by legislation to dictate to an employer how and when he shall pay his men is overstepping the functions of Parliament. Such a precedent opens up possibilities. Somebody will be bringing in a bill one of these days providing for weekly payment, and then the pay car will be on the road all the year round.

HARDLY a week passes without the three irrepressible Liberal members from Prince Edward Island, aided and abetted by the one lone Conservative from that province, monopolizing valuable time of the House airing their peculiar grievances. The Isle down in the gulf has been a thorn in the side of successive Governments since it entered Confederation, the chief irritation arising over the alleged non-fulfilment of promises, which induced the little fly to walk into the parlor of the union spider. So it happens that each session the small group of Islanders (they are reduced to four now under the boiling process of redistribution) vent their grievances. This year the torrent of trouble has already torn a big hole in Hansard, and there is said to be more on the way. Depletion of the Malpeque beds, the eternal tunnel question, shrinking representation, and winter communication with the mainland, all these topics of undeniable national interest have been threshed out with the heavy flail of Island oratory, which is of the vigorous and declamatory rather than the argumentative type. Only a day or so ago Mr. Fraser, the lone Tory, invited Mr. Brodeur to go down and see for himself the difficulties attendant on winter crossing in ice-boats, and the House shivered at the picture of the immaculate Lord High Admiral, waist high in chilly water, helping to drag the heavy craft over the hummocks of the Northumberland straits with many a



W. M. Martin, M.P. for Regina.

"Heave Ho," and splicing the main brace. However, a glint of hope has crept into the Island's dreams. There is some prospect of the tunnel for which they are crying being built. Mr. Pugsley says he would favor its construction if it costs no more than the trifling sum of \$10,000,000. Possibly under the new Laurier policy, the tunnel may soon be a "fait accompli" if for no other reason than it will run north and south!

THE Constitution came within an ace of being shattered when Mr. Fielding was putting his interim supply bill through its various formal stages. Whenever Mr. Speaker is in his chair, the Mace must lie on the table. That is one of the bulwarks of the nation. During the formal proceedings of sending a supply bill on its way to the Senate, the Speaker pops in and out of his chair continually, for the reason that one minute the House is in committee and the next in full dress again. When in committee the Mace reposes snugly on a shelf under the table. On this occasion Chairman Gilbert McIntyre was performing his usual functions with the bill in committee stage, and Colonel Harry Smith, somewhat weary with rushing up and down lifting the Mace off and on the table, retired from the chamber to have a chat with Captain Chambers, "the gentlemanly usher of the Black Rod." While he was absent it became necessary for the Speaker to take his seat again. He did so, but horrible to behold, the Mace was not on the table! Sydney Fisher, who is a stickler for Parliamentary etiquette, gasped in astonishment, and motioned to Doctor Sproule, another "light of ancient days," whose respect for the rules is almost as strong as his Orange principles. Meanwhile, Speaker Marcell was rushing through the formula, which sounded like "Mr. Fielding moves seconded by Mr. Pater-son that the bill be read a third time pleasure of the House to adopt the motion carried." By this time Mr. Fisher's face was blushing red, and Dr. Sproule hastily sent a page for a glass of water. (Whenever the doctor is unusually agitated he always takes the water cure.) Finally the door-keeper, noticing the Sproule and Fisher signals of distress, saved the day by rushing in and flopping the time-honored emblem of power and authority on the table with a thud which spilled the ink over the desk of Dr. Flint, clerk of the House. Mr. Fisher is reported to be seriously considering the nomination of the door-keeper for an Edward medal of the highest class. He certainly prevented a breach being made in the walls of the Constitution, and in the words of the late lamented Doctor Barr, M.P. for Dufferin, "he seen his duty and he done it nobly."

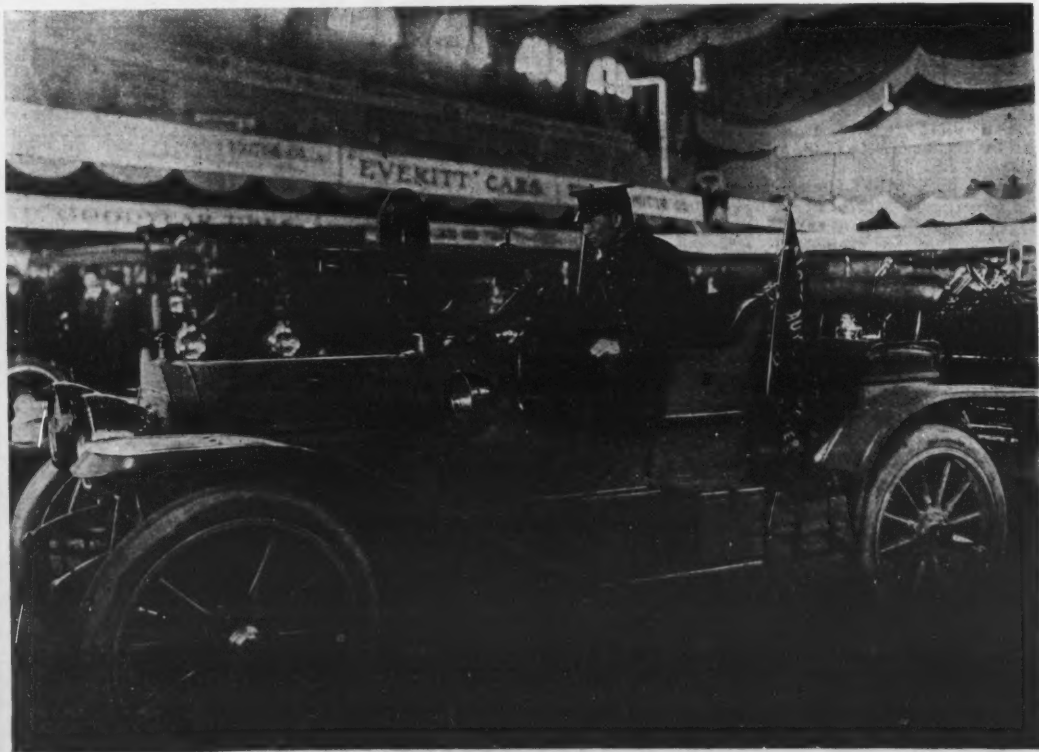
THERE is a young man from the West who, since he entered Parliament in 1908, has come to the front rapidly. William Melville Martin, 35 years of age, won Regina for the Liberal party by a large majority, and he is the admitted leader of the younger set of Western supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House. That he will go far in Federal politics, unless he accepts the portfolio in the Saskatchewan Ministry, is the firm opinion of his political friends and foes. It seemed inevitable a short time ago that Mr. Martin would be transferred to the provincial sphere, but so far the blow has not fallen. A splendid speaker, filled with Western optimism, a graduate of Toronto University, where he took honors in arts and classics, Mr. Martin has no difficulty at all in catching the ear of the House. He is one of a young band surrounding Sir Wilfrid Laurier, filled with the fire of militant Liberalism.

THE MACE.



OUR CHAMP-ION.

A caricature of Champ Clark. Drawn by E. W. Kemble for Harper's Weekly.



AT THE MOTOR SHOW.

Quickfiring gun on a motor carriage to be used for military operations.

SINKERS, LIMITED.

The Story of an Inspiration that was Capitalized

PART III.—THE INVENTOR.

Time—A few days after the historic meeting in Pat's office.

Scene—That same sumptuous shearing-place for lambs.

Characters—Our old friend Pat, looking even more expansive than ever. George S. Bunro, with a new suit of pronounced pattern, and a large cigar which he is smoking with the hand on.

Pat (looking up from the papers on his desk): "Well, have you landed some inventor fellow for that boring machine of yours?"

Bunro: "Surest thing you know. Got a German crank—simply bug on mechanics. He's a barber by profess, and he sits up all night trying to make a perpetual-motion machine. He can talk mechanical principles until your head swims. Knows all about friction and vacuums and momentums and the whole bag of tricks. He's the boy to do it out all right."

Pat (anxiously): "But, say, you don't want a real machine, do you? You haven't got some fool notion of really getting down to the centre, I hope."

Bunro (with elaborate sarcasm): "Of course I have. I wouldn't take the money of the dear shareholders to be, unless I felt sure they were going to get it back a couple of hundred times over. I'm not a promoter, I'm a philanthropist. And what's more I'm getting fatty degeneration of the heart. Sure, I want to get down to the centre all right, all right."

Pat: "Oh, cut out the persiflage! What's your game with this inventor, anyway?"

Bunro (suddenly serious): "Well, it's like this. Otto—his name is Otto Von Hekelkamper, which will look fine in the prospectus—is a mechanical crank. We'll turn him loose on this boring machine stunt. It'll be meat to him. He'll work for the love of it. When he gets it all doped out we'll apply for patents in his name. Then we'll buy him out with about ten dollars and a little bunch of stock. But we'll soak the company for the right to the machine, and it will all be grist to our own little private mill, see?"

Pat: "But how about the machine?"

Bunro: "Nothing to it. Not a chance in the world of the thing working. But if it does work a little, and we find it is getting down into the ground too fast for us—why, we'll just bust something. No, the only place it'll do much digging is in the Sunday supplements. There it will be seen once a week diving into the bowels of the earth at about a mile an hour and throwing up mountains of dirt. We'll get some good artists at work on it, and splash it on in yellow and red. And then watch the suckers get busy! You'll have them lined up—incoming suckers keep to the right, outgoing suckers keep to the left! Selling shares will be like passing out tickets at a circus. Lord, I can see 'em coming! Welcome, welcome, little strangers!"

Pat (admiringly): "Bunro, there is more real poetry in you than in half the fellows who plant their plaintive lays in the magazines. You should wear your hair long, my boy, and sport Fra Elbertus ties. But where is this inventor of yours?"

Bunro: "Oh, I sent Shel around to his shop to fetch him. They ought to be—"

(Shel breaks into the room very much out of breath and temper, pursued by a stout, pop-eyed German waving his arms and talking violently.)

Bunro: "Well, I guess them's them."

Shel (angrily): "Here, you Bunro, take this damn lunatic off me! First he wanted to shave my false—I mean beard, and now he is trying to make me buy a perpetual-motion machine. What did you let me into this for? I'm not looking for a job as keeper of a harmless ward."

Otto (looking around and seeing Bunro): "Ach Gott, dat lovely Herr Bunro! Vell, I am here alretty. Vat would you mit me do?"

Bunro: "Otto, this is Herr Patrick, the great capitalist. He—"

Otto (rushing forward and seizing Pat's hand rapturously): "Himmel, but I am glad!"

Bunro (continuing suavely): "He is the man who is putting up the money for our great enterprise, which I have already explained to you. And he wants you to set to work on the gigantic boring machine. You'll have to begin immediately, as we are afraid that certain other parties are working on the same lines and may beat us to it. So you must—"

Otto (eagerly): "Yah, yah, I vill to it at once go! I vill gif up mp job. And I vill vork—Gott, how I vill vork! (Suddenly thoughtful) But on vot vill I live?"

Bunro (with unction): "Have not fear of that, Otto. Herr Patrick is a noble man. He will give you five dollars a week for your expenses. And for the rest, you will be supported by the feeling that you are a benefactor of the human race—one of these here supermen fellows."

Pat (peeling five one-dollar bills off a fairly thick wad of bills of the same denomination—they make a better looking roll): "And here, Otto, is your first week in advance. Now don't spend it in riotous living, but get down to business at once. Herr Bunro will call on you every day to see how you are progressing."

Bunro (dejectedly): "Aw, say, Pat, couldn't we send Shel—"

Shel (startled out of his attitude of melancholy contempt): "Naw, you can't send Shel. Shel has had about enough of this fool business. If Shel gets pinched at last and sent down, he wants to go to the pen like a decent crook, and not to the asylum for the criminal insane. No paranoia for mine."

Otto (contemplating the five ones while tears fill his eyes and voice): "Vot a day, vot a great day is this! I feel like on der day ven der great principle of perpetual motion I did discover. (Turning to Pat) You know—Herr Bunro has told you I haf discovered der principle? Der only trouble is dot I haf not yet my machine en-



"Trying to make me buy a perpetual-motion machine."

tirely perfected. Der equilibrator does not revolute mit sufficient dynamics in der gaseous nebula to—"

Pat (to Shel, throwing up his hands): "Help! Help!"

Shel (savagely): "It's your turn now. Help yourself!"

Bunro (firmly, going over to Shel and lifting him to his feet): "Buck up there, and get busy! You're in this thing and you've got to see it through. Take this mechanical genius home and lock him in with a certain amount of food and the necessary tools."

(Shel goes over dejectedly, links his arm in Otto's, and drags him out, still explaining volubly.)

Pat (sinking into a chair): "Well, what do you know about that?"

Bunro: "That Dutchman sure is the goods for us, ain't he? But Shel makes me sore with his darn grouch. He's like England. He expects every man to his duty—hang him!"

Pat (severely): "Bunro, I used to enjoy that pun in my youth. But we're both older and—"

Bunro (walking over to cellar, and taking large handsome cigar out of a box): "Well, guess I'll toddle on towards the bosom of my family."

Pat: "Help yourself, Georgie. You may want to smoke at home to-night. Hadn't you better take a few more?"

Bunro: "I ought to, just for that. But I won't. Smoking is bad for my throat."

(Bunro stands looking out of the window for a minute or two, then lights his cigar and starts for the door.)

Bunro (with his hand on the knob): "Well, by-by, Patsy. Things are shaping up fine. Guess I'll go around and price a six-cylinder car."

Pat (jumping up): "No, you won't! That's your old game. There will be no high-rolling in this little deal. It's you for the quiet and simple life, my bold bucco."

Bunro: "Pat, Pat, I didn't think you were such a piker. But then you always were a bit of a prig, you know—not a redeeming vice. Well, ta-ta, and remember me to the Bible Class when you give them their next lesson." (Goes out.)

Pat (reflectively): "Now it's up to someone to start figuring on a double-cross."

Part IV. will tell of Otto's creation, and of how Bunro started it to work in the Sunday supplements—full page, in color, display heads.

P. O. D.

Mme. Theophile Draga, the "first lady" of Portugal since the elevation of her husband to the head of the provisional government, is not particularly pleased with new prominence and its increased duties and cares. To an English visitor she lately expressed regret at the interruption to the happy domestic life that Professor Draga had enjoyed for forty years.



IS THERE A REVOLUTION IN MEXICO?

Despite Government denials, it would seem that there is one. This picture was taken at the town of Zacatecas, which is surrounded by hills. It shows Mexican artillery firing shells over the roofs of the town into the rebel camp on the far side of it.



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"Ave ye 'ad enough?" "Yuss, I ave. 'Taint 'cause I'm beat though, but I've—I've got a nasty 'cadache."

Reciprocity with the United States

Addresses by Mr. J. D. Allan, ex-President Toronto Board of Trade and Mr. George T. Somers, President of the Sterling Bank of Canada, before the Empire Club, Toronto, on Feb. 23, 1911, Mr. Castell Hopkins in the Chair.

MR. J. D. ALLAN:—

I AM not too young to remember the effect of the old Reciprocity Treaty being abrogated. Toronto was then a place of about 70,000 inhabitants. The condition of trade at that time was so uncertain that I could not find a place that a boy could be put into, and I had to leave this city to get a situation. But I came back here a few years afterwards, and my return has been amply justified. Now the position of Toronto and the country at that time was one of extreme uncertainty—this was before Confederation. Since then we have been moving along in our own quiet way. A great change has taken place in less than a lifetime, and my hypothesis is that if we have been able, in spite of our great neighbor to the south, to make our position almost invulnerable—so far as their opposition is concerned—I think it gives an indication of the value of the policy our country has been pursuing.

Since Federation we have had no means of knowing the amount of inter-provincial trade, for there are no customs houses between the provinces, as this was prior to 1867. But at the time of Federation the volume of the inter-provincial trade was about \$500,000, and this has increased at a very low estimate to \$200,000,000 at the present time. Now, to what extent is this inter-provincial trade threatened by the adoption of Reciprocity? What benefit is going to come from it? These are matters that each one in his own business can best settle for himself.

We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on railways, canals and river navigation. I have been visiting Europe for the last 35 years, and may be considered something of an ocean traveller. I have been on the St. Lawrence on all these trips, and only these last few years has it been possible to come from Quebec to Montreal at night on the steamer; this because of the wonderful improvements in the waterway, and the wonderful system of lighting. Think of other changes in 40 years, how distance has been almost obliterated by the application of steam in transportation. We have now steamers that cross the Atlantic in less than one-third of the time it took when I first commenced crossing. You can almost go there, do your business and return now in the time it used to take to cross. What does this mean? It means an absolute need for protection in the market of the consumer for our products. Why should we imperil the identity of these products, also, by allowing them to pass through the United States, as they will so largely under Reciprocity.

While I am speaking of this I might mention the West Indies. In 1908, I was there in connection with the Trade Commission instituted by the Boards of Trade. We found that they were selling a lot of stuff in the West Indies that was really Canadian, but had gone through the American market and was known as "American" product. This country has grown too big for that. Why should we manufacture or grow stuff here and send it abroad and receive no credit for it in the market where it is consumed? I see in this a very serious reason why we should not carry out this arrangement. I have heard people talking who claim it is disloyal for us to trade with the United States. I have never thought so, and do not think so now, but it is one thing to trade with the individual people of the United States and quite another thing to enter into contract with the Government, the committees and the cliques that make their laws. And, while I have every respect for the American people, I think our safest way is to attend to our own business in our own way and allow them the same privilege.

Now, to-day, business is a science, and I claim that no man, however clever he may be, can take the whole list of articles effected by this agreement, and without the advice of experts (I do not mean theoretical experts who take the records from the ledgers and say thus and so is the case, but men who know the actual difficulties of business life in their own particular lines) conclude a satisfactory treaty. We have never had any advice of this kind, therefore I may with propriety question the wisdom of the conclusion come to. Now, individuals can only talk with authoritative knowledge in connection with certain things.

Let me say that I happen to be connected with the Union Stock Yards of this city—stockyards that handle more export beef than any two others in Canada put together. The prices at the Union Stock Yards for export cattle have averaged higher in Toronto for six months past than they have either in Chicago or Buffalo. Where is the farmer going to derive his benefit from Reciprocity if he is allowed to ship a product that he can get more for here than there. Now, in reference to Mr. Gage's contention as to similar products. Mr.



THE PREAMBULATOR.
(The preamble to the Parliament Bill is threatened with strong opposition from the Labor Party.)—Punch.

Gage very carefully went into this matter and over his own signature gave out these facts, which he took in part from the "New York Commercial Bulletin," a commercial journal which is recognized as the principal trade paper in New York:—

Product	Toronto price.	New York price.
Best creamery butter in prints, wholesale	—26c	—24½c
Prime chickens	18 —20	—15
Prime turkeys	20 —22	—18
Ducks	18 —20	15—16
Geese	15 —16	—14
Bacon	16 —16½	—16½
Hams	18½—15	—14

Gentlemen, there is an exhibition of the fact, that when you scrutinize conditions you do not always find them working out just in accordance with statements that are made unthinkingly. Gentlemen, I believe that the duty of the people of this country is to show the farmer that his position under Reciprocity would not be what he has been led to believe.

We hear and see in some of our papers that these people of the United States are dangerous people. Let me say that I regard the average American citizen (I do not mean the heterogeneous mass that compose the United States at the present time, but the average English-speaking citizen) as being high-minded and as fair as people of our own class in Canada, but in saying that I want to add that it is no convincing argument that we are safe in throwing our nationality into their hands. Sir, I am proud to believe that we belong to an Empire that is bound to endure, and that its endurance is based upon something more than can be represented by things material. From the time we had a history Britain has stood as a friend to all oppressed people, no matter where, and raised their position under British rule to be equal to that of the greatest in the land, and this is what leads to national endurance. Sir, are we in Canada, who have just begun to grasp something of what our possible greatness may be, going to sacrifice ourselves even for a little personal gain?

The other night at the Board of Trade banquet we heard something of the wonderful possibilities of the agriculture of Ontario. Now, we who are urban residents do not want to under-estimate the farmer—we want to give him every assistance we can, and let him see that we are anxious that the result of his toil shall be as profitable as it can be made. We have no desire to see him selling in any markets that are not his best markets, but it is our desire and our belief that his best markets do not necessarily lie south of the line. We say it is not in his best interests that the trade should be directed there; and it is not a strange thing that in Ontario we find such a large body of fruit-growers and others in different lines of agriculture who are all of that same opinion. Yet I understand that the Finance Minister said that "the people do not always know what is good for them." Perhaps so, but we are free to confess that no one likes to take a dose of castor-oil, even though he knows the results will be beneficial. The Finance Minister has no more rights in this matter than those who do not believe with him. I might say that I thought in approaching this subject I was doing so with the fullest freedom of a Canadian citizen, with that British principle and characteristic of speaking his own mind; and I believe that is the birthright that we as Britons enjoy, which we propose to protect without any regard as to whether it is called a party question or not.

I do not believe this is a party question. I may say I am a Liberal—I have always been a Liberal, and always hope to have some idea of what Liberal principles consist of—but I do not propose, even at the risk of having people say that I may be read out of the party, to allow my leaders to say what their interpretation of Liberalism may mean and expect me to adopt that interpretation. It may not be known to you that I was so much a Liberal so far as the City of Toronto was concerned that when the party could not get anyone else to stand up against E. B. Osler and E. F. Clarke in West Toronto, I was one of those who were slaughtered because of my Liberalism. But I think none the less of those who voted against me, for they showed by their vote that they had the courage of their convictions, and that is all I am doing now in espousing the cause of opposition to Reciprocity.

MR. GEORGE T. SOMERS.

I DO not class myself as a rebel or renegade, or anything of that kind, but as an active Canadian citizen, and I hope and trust that the people to whom I am to speak to-day, who have come across my signature, so far as Reciprocity is concerned, will believe that I have at least been honest in giving my opinion, and that I appreciate quite as much the opinions of the gentlemen who differ from me, and who come out and give their

(Concluded on page 23.)

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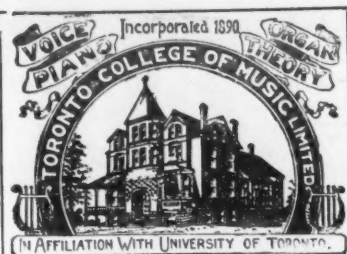
Enterprise on the part of a business firm, and ready adaptability on the part of four girls well known in social circles has been responsible this week for a distinct innovation in advertising, and succeeded in arousing the interest of the world and his wife. Formal exhibits of a season's new goods are an old story with large stores, but it remained for the T. Eaton Co. to invest the proceeding with a flavor of originality. Certain of the leading spring fabrics were made into costumes, and worn by four young ladies qualified by appearance and poise to display them to the best advantage. And dreams of attractiveness they were, as they slowly walked to and fro in all the beauty and smartness of their lovely attire. Needless to say, that as a practical demonstration of styles and materials the idea proved a notable success.

Mr. Woggs—I'm through with Bump. I told him we were going to name our baby after some great personage, and asked him for a suggestion. Mrs. Woggs—What did he say? Mr. Woggs—He said: "Name it after ours."



ALL IN DUE COURSE.

Gatesby (Mr. Churchill): "My liege, the dukes, etcetera, have been taken."
Richard the Third (Mr. Asquith): "Off with their heads! So much for dukes, etcetera."
Gatesby: "My liege, 'e'en now they prate of self reform."
Richard the Third: "Off with their heads! We will reform 'em later."—Punch.



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MUSIC DRAMA

"DADDY DUFARD," which is the joint achievement of Albert Chevalier and Lechmere Worrell, is tenuous as a play but admirable as an entertainment. Those who are not worried by considerations of dramatic structure or depth of motive so long as they are enjoying themselves, find it good fare from the first moment to the last. This is principally due to the fact that it provides a rare opportunity for Mr. Chevalier to show his gifts as a character comedian and his talents as a music hall singer. In so doing it fulfils the purpose for which it was written. On the programme the authors acknowledge indebtedness to an old French play for the character of the old actor Dufard with a young daughter whose thespian ambitions he is anxious to further, and for the incident in the last act in which the jealous leading woman tries to go on the stage and take the part away from the understudy whom in pique she has allowed to appear. During his career as a star the late Felix Morris had a piece probably founded on the same French play in which he played a similar part, but the details worked out differently for in it the old comedian not only carved out a career for his child, but saved her from the machinations of a villain. If one mistakes not, the one time celebrated comedian, Mons. Marius, also played a part of this kind sometime before his death. The original scenes that Mr. Chevalier and his assistant have devised are not very convincing. The manner in which the old actor who is also an impoverished baron becomes possessed of a mansion in which to assert his nobility seems rather fantastic. What is really interesting about it, however, is the accurate presentation of conditions behind the scenes in a London music hall in the last act. In this scene Chevalier figures in *propria persona* as the idol of the Cockney populace, and as it were, plays two parts, himself and Dufard. This whole act is ingenious, vivid and continuously interesting.

This act enables Chevalier to revive some of his old music hall successes and in his first great hit "Mrs. Enry Hawkins," he is the same clean cut and humorous interpreter of the coter that he has always been. His effects are worked up with a marvelous amount of detail, yet his humor is spontaneous and infectious. He also sings a new coster ditty, "Right as Ninepence," and his youthfulness, gaiety and sly humor were never more fully manifested. His gift of pathos has always been equally remarkable and reaches its finest expression in that touching human document "The Workhouse Man." His impersonation of Dufard is as carefully differentiated from these types as could be imagined. It gives an effect of perfect realism in makeup and atmosphere, is full of grace and verve and artistic restraint. One particularly liked its freedom from that mawkish sentimentality traditionally associated with "father" parts. The speaking parts are very numerous but almost without exception well acted. It was a pleasure to see once more Mrs. Barker, the original Mrs. Durbeyfield, in Mrs. Fiske's memorable production of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" in the role of a jolly French landlady. Miss Violet Heming, as the daughter of Dufard, is exquisite as the spring flowers from which she takes her name. Mr. A. Hylton Allen, as the lover, is gracious and eloquent; Mr. Leslie Kenyon is faultless and persuasive as the Music Hall manager; Mr. Harry Brett, capital as a typical music hall singer—and numerous other roles are well done. Practically every part is merely a feeder to that of Dufard, but the management has not neglected its proper representation on that account.

AFTER witnessing the heavy handed fun-making of some of the comic opera comedians who have lately been "in our midst," the lightness and fineness of Clifton Crawford are doubly refreshing. There is not very much that is important in "Three Twins," done over by Charles Dickinson into a musical comedy from a farce by Mrs. Pacheco, that under the title of "Incog" won large rewards from Mr. Dickinson when he was himself a popular comedian. It has a few lively songs and dances worked into a story which is really a modern and tamer version of "The Comedy of Errors." But the play does not matter, for have we not Mr. Clifton Crawford? His charm and magnetism and infinite capacity for graceful nonsense are unlimited. In the long scene during which he is trying to persuade his father that he is mad, he cuts a series of pranks that in the hands of



Mr. James S. Metcalfe, the celebrated dramatic critic of New York Life, provides weekly advance information about the plays and players to be seen at the leading Toronto theatres. His "tips to playgoers" are written by a man without fear or favor.

FOUNDED ON A RACE PROBLEM.

Mr. Walter Whiteside is one of the best Hamlets I have seen. That has nothing to do with his excellent impersonation of the hero of "The Melting Pot," for there is nothing Shakespearean about Mr. Zangwill's drama of the race question in America. It will explain to some extent Mr. Whiteside's finish, because a long apprenticeship such as he has served in Shakespearean roles fits an actor to undertake almost anything in the way of impersonation.

Mr. Zangwill is an author with a cheap vein of seriousness. He usually writes with a purpose, and while "The Melting Pot" is not didactic, it voices the conviction that on American soil the oppressed of the world have found the place where it is not what a man believes or how he was born which determines his destiny, but what he is. Along with this goes the expression of the author's belief that all will be well with the new country, that it is its ultimate destiny to weld all its component parts drawn from every strain of other bloods and every part of the world into one mighty, conquering, dominant race. This enthusiasm is the keynote of the play.

The Jew in the United States is an interesting problem to students of nations and race development. Mr. Zangwill has taken one incident of the process and turned it into a play which holds the attention. It is optimistic in tone and therefore not as depressing a drama as might be imagined from the seriousness of the topic.

PHASE OF LONDON SOCIETY.

Mr. Somerset Maugham has the faculty of taking a very slender theme and, after the manner of the wire-maker, drawing it out until it makes almost an entire evening's entertainment in the way of extremely light and always polite comedy. The result is not always important, but like all ingenious processes, the finished work is interesting as an example of doing much with little. The artisan who engraves the Lord's Prayer on a sixpence or the expert penman who writes the four Gospels on a postal card show something the same kind of ingenuity in a reverse way.

"Smith" is the latest example of his expertness to reach these shores. It will not be found exciting, but it has a nice little story, amusing lines and situations, and is, above all, extremely in the mode of London in its more flippant social aspect. You will see this little comedy and come away with the idea that it must picture persons who can not by any possibility represent the sturdy British virtue in some unexplored precincts of the English capital. You will be entertained by them and their doings, but you will not bring away any feeling of moral betterment or intellectual improvement.

Mr. Drew will be found in a congenial part—that of a man of the world who finds himself in an unexpected development of English social life which he views with amusement tinged with cynicism and from which he extracts what he most needs—a genuine woman for a wife. The company is a good one, including those charming and competent artists, Miss Mary Boland and Miss Isabel Irving.

"Smith" is extremely light, but amusing and well done.

James S. Metcalfe

an ordinary comedian would be tedious in the extreme, yet as he does it, it has a fascination which good nonsense inspires. That Mr. Crawford has an emotional gift he showed long ago in his recitation of "Gunga Din," and he manages to impart considerable intensity to Robert Service's poem, "Back to the Yukon." In such works the Scottish accent which he conceals in his lighter sallies comes rapidly to the fore. As a mimic he is inimitable, although his material is somewhat hackneyed. For the seasoned concert goer the skit on the breathless tenor rendering "Come into the Garden, Maud!" has a unique appeal. In addition to Mr. Crawford, the bill contains Miss Mayme Gerhuc, a tall and supple young woman, who in the "Yama Yama Man," gives an exhibition of acrobatic dancing amazing in its dexterity and sustained interest.

FRANK DANIELS might be designated "the comedian that some people laugh at," and regrettable as it may appear the writer cannot number himself among this gradually diminishing throng. It would not be so bad if Mr. Daniels would restrict his time honored drolleries to the passages when he may legitimately speak. He desires apparently that no one in his company should have an opportunity to display any talents except his pulchritudinous self. If a lady is trying to sing he makes it his business to interrupt the exercise with horseplay that distracts attention from her efforts. For instance in the second act of the "Girl in the Train" when Miss Vera Michelena had the centre of the stage, he sought as a last resort to divert the attention of the audience from her performance by giving an imitation of a contortionist. This was but one instance of how he abandoned the whole business of presenting a very fair musical comedy in an artistic way and converted it into a personal exhibition. The circus as it were became a side-show. One will admit that Mr. Daniels' personal beauty is unique; that it has some of the fascination that the gargoyles of Notre Dame possess for architects, but gargoyles hold a subordinate place in their esteem. One gargoyle does not make a cathedral. The production as a whole was very prettily staged; the music of Leo Fall is light and tuneful, and Harry B. Smith, the Ameri-

can librettist could not wholly spoil the genuinely humorous qualities of Victor Leon's German farce. The chorus was excellent and Vera Michelena and Sallie Fisher are both women of charm and talent. With an artistic operatic comedian of sound methods in the role played by Mr. Daniels, "The Girl in the Train" would have been really attractive. Mr. Daniels' managers should send him a pocket edition of "Hamlet" with the page turned down at Scene II. of Act III., and the following sentence underlined:

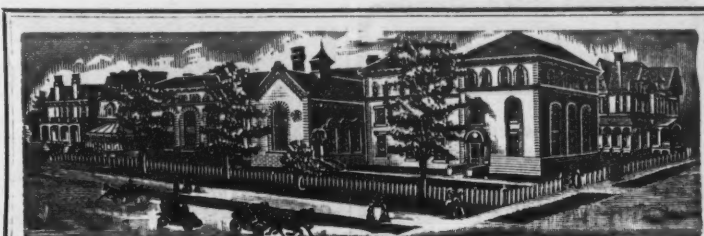
"And let those that play your clown speak no more than is set down for them."

It is quite evident that Shakespeare suffered in his day from the Daniels type of comedian. In fact Mr. Daniels could in defence plead that he embodies one of the most ancient types on the English speaking stage. In the medieval moralities and miracle plays the character known as "The Vice" was privileged to interrupt the proceedings with pleasantries suitable to the age. It was a survival of this type of entertainer that Shakespeare objected to in his time and he is certainly out of place in the modern theatre. That Mr. Daniels can still find an audience to laugh at him shows that while the public's standards of decency may have improved its idea of what constitutes humor still remains rudimentary.

IT is but stating the facts to record that Miss Teresa Frances Wolfe surprised those who attended her concert on Monday night last by her excellence as an artiste and by the fine qualities of her voice. Still very young and possessed of the nervousness attendant upon a youthful singer's debut in her own city, she, nevertheless, convinced those who heard her that she is a singer with a future. Her voice is one of exceptional range and of a smooth and even quality with a lovely freshness in its upper notes and a rich and delightful coloring in its lower register.

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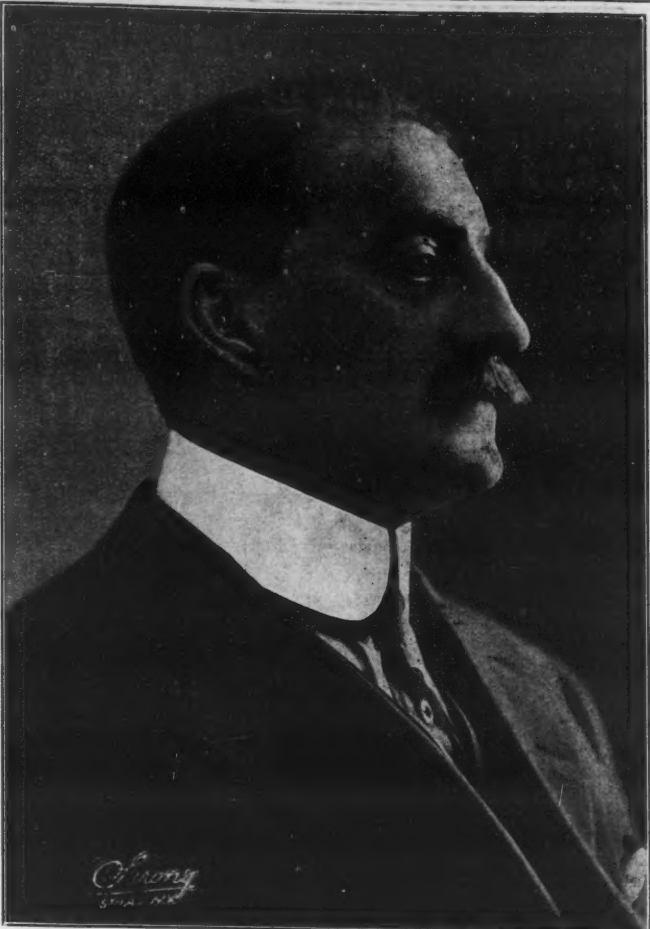
at Toronto Conservatory of Music

185 College St., Tuesday, March, 14th, 1911, at

Eight-thirty p.m. Admission one dollar

Tickets may be had at Nordheimer's or of the

Patrons and Patronesses.



JOHN DREW, The most distinguished of American light comedians, who will be seen in "Smith," by W. Somerset Maugham, at the Princess Theatre next week.

Moreover, her voice production is especially fine for so inexperienced a singer. Particularly is she adept in what is known as the *portamento*, that exquisite gliding from note to note which lends a peculiar felicity to vocal interpretation. Her rendering of German *lieder* was particularly happy, and she made a truly dramatic effect in Hugo Wolf's "Er Ist's." In the famous aria from Weber's "Der Freischütz" best known as "Softly Slumbers," she made a slight miscalculation in breathing in one passage, and the embarrassment attendant on this slightly retarded her tempo in the singing of the brilliant passages that close the aria; nevertheless her rendering of the prayer which opens the number was exceptional for its beauty of utterance and purity of style. Of the many other numbers on her varied programme nothing was better than Liza Lehmann's brilliant ditty "The Cuckoo," sung as an encore with exceeding grace of expression. It is needless to reiterate the encomiums which have frequently been paid to Mr. Jan Hambourg for his warm and sincere virtuosity as a violinist. He was in admirable form as was his accompanist Mr. Richard Tattersall.

THE THEATRES

Next week at the Princess Theatre, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday, Charles Frohman will present John Drew, and the medium for the popular actor's reappearance before local playgoers is a comedy called "Smith," in which Mr. Drew won success during three months at the Empire Theatre, New York, from which house it comes to this city with the complete original supporting company and splendid scenic equipment intact. The new play is by W. Somerset Maugham, author of "Lady Frederick," "Jack Straw," and other pieces which have found ready favor with playgoers. While consisting mainly of delightful comedy, bright repartee and well directed satire, it has nevertheless its serious side with appealingly human moments. In Mr. Drew's excellent supporting company are Mary Boland, Isabel Irving, Sybil Thorndike, Jane Laurel, Morton Seltan, Hassard Short and Lewis Casson.

While the advance notices of Walter Whitelade and Israel Zangwill's "The Melting Pot," which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week commencing Monday, have dwelt at great length upon the success of the play in other cities, the sensational triumph of its star, and the unusual praise that has been showered both upon the play and the star from quarters that seldom take public notice of events in the theatrical world, very little has been said of the theme and the character of the play itself. "The Melting Pot," briefly, is America, "God's crucible," into which the nations of the earth are being poured that they may be melted and fused till they emerge the ideal citizen, the American. Perhaps the theme cannot be more forcibly expressed than in one of the impassioned speeches Mr. Zangwill has put into the mouth of his hero, David Quixano.

"Not understand! Not understand that America is God's crucible! The great melting pot, where all the races of Europe are fusing and reforming. Here you stand, good folk, think I—when I see them at Ellis Island—here you stand in your fifty groups, with your fifty languages, and your histories and your fifty blood hatreds and rivalries. But you won't be long like that, brothers, for these are the fires of God you have come to—these are the fires of God. A fig for your feuds and vendettas, Germans and Frenchmen, Irishmen and Englishmen, Jews and Russians, into the crucible with you all! God is making the American." The supporting company standard and includes Florence Fisher, Leonora von Ottinger, Louise Muldener, Alice May, Hubert Wilke, Dore Davidson, Robert Whitworth, and Will D. Corbett.

Charles Frohman has made an entirely new production of "Raffles" for Kyrie Bellew's reappearance in this, the greatest of that actor's stage roles. Before

the end of the season Mr. Bellew, who comes to the Princess Theatre for week beginning March 12th, will have played "Raffles" in every city in America. Mr. Bellew has not been seen in this part for over six years.

W. Somerset Maugham, the author of "Smith," in which John Drew is appearing, was recently asked what makes a successful play. "For my part," he replied, "I consult no taste but my own. I have written to please myself, and sometimes it pleases other people. When it does not please other people it is a failure. When it does it is a success. But it is always a success as far as I am concerned, because, you see, I get my amusement out of it before the audience sees it. Once in a hundred times, when a play is a failure, it fails because it is over the heads of the audience. The ninety-nine other times it fails because it is beneath the audience's contempt. We hear a lot now and then about the coming drama. Do you know what it will be? The coming drama will be the same type of play that has been successful for the last 2,000 years and will be for the next 2,000—the play that entertains and interests."

Mrs. Leslie Carter will be the attraction at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week beginning on Monday night, March 13, in her new play, "Two Women," by Rupert Hughes, which has proven a suitable vehicle for this famous emotional actress. Mrs. Carter is starring under the management of John Cort, who has supplied her with an exceptionally capable supporting company, including E. J. Ratcliffe, Harrison Hunter, Brandon Hurst, Harry G. Carlton, Helen Tracy, Lily Cahill, Mlle. Andree Corday and forty others. Mr. Cort has, as is his custom, given the play a most elaborate mounting.

Israel Zangwill, in choosing the theme and the title for "The Melting Pot," has seized on the same phase of American life which impressed Camille Saint-Saens when he was here in 1907. "I seemed to behold," the Frenchman said, "a great crucible where a thousand ingredients were slowly fusing to form an unknown substance; and in this work of amalgamation speed and activity expended, what riches, what scientific endeavor!"

At Shea's Theatre next week Manager Shea has a great bill, headed by Irene Franklin, offering a repertoire of original character types in songs of her own composition. Mr. Burt Green, who writes the music, presides at the piano and gives Miss Franklin able assistance. The special features for the week are J. C. Nugent, in his original oddity, "The Squarer," and the Charles Ahern Troupe, the whirlwind comedy cyclists. Other acts included in next week's bill are Lew Anger, Haviland and Thornton, Clifford and Burk, Luciano Lucca, Strength Brothers, and the Kinetograph.

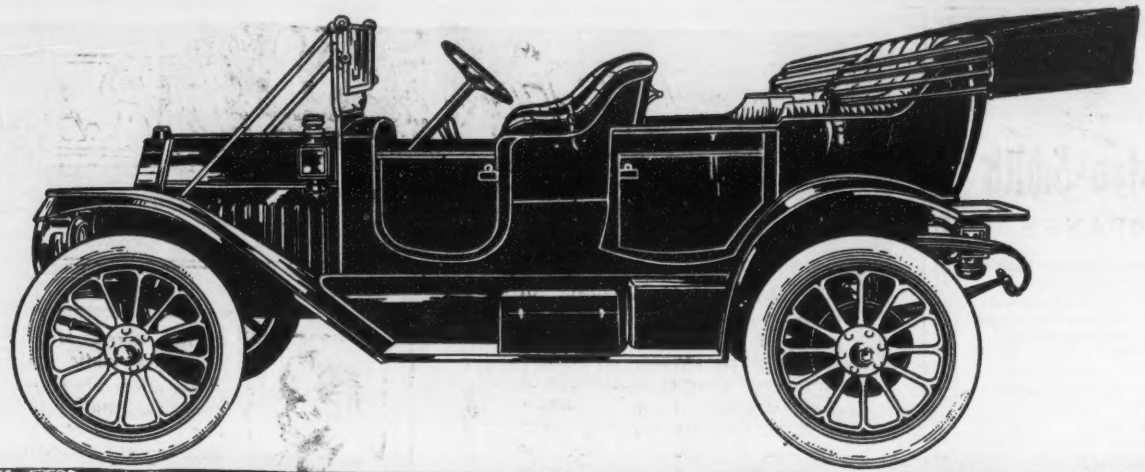
It is said to be easier to count the stars in the blue sky than the laughs in the two extremely funny burlettas and the array of vaudeville features in the "Hastings Show" which make up the offering for next week at the Gaiety Theatre. Those chiefly responsible for the fun are Harry Hastings, Viola Sheldon, Thos. Coyne, Hill, Cherry and Hill, and others.

Mr. Oscar Goldschmidt, the scholarly Wagnerian expert, will deliver two lectures at the Toronto College of Music in the near future. On March 8th the life of Wagner will be the subject and on March 20th he will speak on "Lohengrin." Musical illustrations will be provided by Miss Beddoe, Miss Jeffries and Mr. Lockhart.

Mr. George Dixon, the well-known Toronto tenor, is meeting with much success in New York. He recently sang for the Polythymia Club of Waverly, N.Y., and one of the local critics said: "For pleasing stage presence, ease of manner, wide range of vocal power, and versatility, Waverly has never seen the equal of this young singer."

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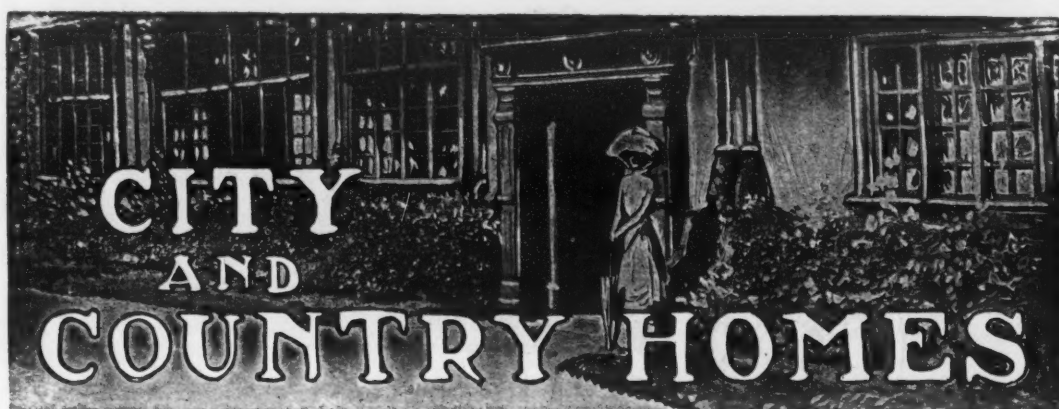
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"I hardly knew your father to-day," said the district visitor pleasantly to the little girl. "He's cut his beard off again. That's three times since a year ago." The little girl explained: "Aint father done it. Father likes his beard on. But muvver's stuffin' the sofa."

"I should hate to live after all my friends were dead." "I don't blame you. It's always hard to borrow money from strangers."

"He has a grudge against the plain people." "As to why?" "Says they wear so many rubbers that it forces up the price of tires."



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

Care of House Plants.

WATERING is by far the most important duty in taking care of the indoor garden. Sickly plants, in six cases out of ten, are the result of being watered just when ever the owner happens to think of it. A good percentage of the remainder are caused by an excess of water. Too much is as bad as too little. When over watered the roots are unable to absorb all the moisture. This causes the soil to become soaked, thus excluding the air. Then the earth becomes sour, the roots decay, and the leaves of the plant turn yellow and fall off. When under-watered, the roots dry up with similar results.

All potted plants should be watched. Rub a pinch of the soil between the fingers. If it crumbles up without caking, then you know it is time to administer water; if it cakes, then there is still enough moisture unabsorbed. The water should be of the same temperature as the room in which the plants are kept and should be clear.

People who pour the hot water left at the bottom of the tea-kettle on their flowers must not be surprised if the roots are scalded to death. The plant should be allowed to stand and drain for some time. Then the excess in the saucer or jardiniere must be emptied out. When the flowers are in window boxes, by the way, holes should be drilled in the bottoms of the boxes, in order to allow the excess of moisture to drain off.

Syringing is also important. All plants should be so treated except those whose leaves are covered with hairs. The value of syringing is that it helps to keep the foliage clean, the breathing pores of the plants open, and the leaves and stems free from insects.

On warm days this syringing should be done outside, putting the plants where they can get the sun while taking their bath. It is better not to use a nozzle, but place the thumb over the opening of the hose and spray the water

big plate may have a deep scratch in the centre. From such a plate the salvage dealers cut out a strip containing the scratch, leaving two smaller plates available for smaller windows.

While architects may specify that only new glass shall be used in construction, more or less salvage glass is used in repair work and in replacing sheet-glass. There is an



TASTEFUL HOUSE DESIGNING.
A simple plaster house, in Chicago, showing the pleasing effect of a single material on a small house.

interesting detail in connection with the use of plate-glass in the place of sheet-glass in windows that are made to be raised.

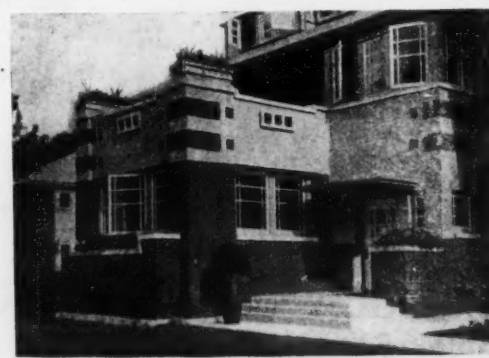
Generally speaking, plate-glass weighs three times as much as sheet-glass. It follows, then, that to make the windows work properly the sash weights must be correspondingly increased in weight. In the sash-weight pockets of the window framing as originally constructed for windows with sheet-glass, there would not be room for iron weights of the additional length required by the added weight needed for plate, for, with the added weight required, the sash weights would be so long that one could not raise the window to its full height or pull it down correspondingly. So, when sheet-glass is replaced with plate in a window that opens, the glaziers also replace the iron sash weights with weights of the same size of lead, which is three times heavier.

When salvage plate is too much scratched to be available for window glass again, it is sometimes made into ground or frosted glass for use in office partitions or doors. Salvage plate-glass too small for use in windows is employed for the glass doors of refrigerators, and larger pieces are used for glass table tops. Many small fragments of the salvage glass go to the making of small hand-mirrors, though only clear pieces may be used for this purpose. Other pieces too small for other purposes are employed in the making of glass signs.

Finally, after the last mercantile piece has been cut from the damaged piece, there still remain the scraps and fragments accumulated in the cutting. Even these have their uses, though they do not bring much. They are melted up and used in the manufacture of bottles.

Kitchenette Apartments.

"**KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS**," consisting of suites of two rooms, one of which, as the name indicates, is a kitchen on a decidedly small scale, are growing in popularity in New York City. Generally speaking, the kitchenette is equipped with a sink with running water, an ice box, a one or two hole gas cooking appli-



TASTEFUL HOUSE DESIGNING.
The entrance of a house in a Chicago suburb. This shows the value of a brown brick when combined with grey plaster.

ance, a small dish closet and a dumb waiter or some other means of receiving supplies. In short, the up-to-date kitchenette may be said to consist of a miniature kitchen minus laundry tubs, gas range and perhaps an outside window. It occupies a comparatively little space, is easily looked after and yet is equipped so that the tenant may prepare a simple hot meal for one or two persons without the necessity of resorting to that Mecca of the furnished roomer—the delicatessen store. The demand for this type of kitchenette has grown to such an extent that many builders in putting up apartment houses now provide from six to eight kitchenette two room apartments, and even some former furnished room houses have lately been altered so as to provide the same convenience.

John R. McLean, owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Washington Post, succeeded his father, Washington McLean, in his connection with the Ohio paper. He began as a reporter under his father's management. Mr. McLean was expelled from Harvard when a boy and completed his education in Germany.

Miss May Garcia, though not a Mexican by birth, is deeply interested in President Diaz and the fortunes of his Government, and has done important service in gaining information of the plans of the revolutionists. She tracked Madero for weeks, and is said to have secured evidence which led to the European exile of General Bernardo Reyes.

NATURAL LAXATIVE Hunyadi János MINERAL WATER

For Sale
at All
Druggists
and
Chemists

A gentle and wholesome Laxative Water plays an important part in maintaining good health. It regulates and tones up the system. Try a bottle and drink half a glass on arising in the morning.

A Bottle
Contains
Many
Doses

"ALEXANDRA" WARE



HYGIENE COMES FIRST, BUT —

it is also possible to have a bathroom as artistic in design as any other room in the home. Made of especially prepared iron and united with a perfect porcelain enamel in such a manner that the expansion, contraction and elasticity of both materials are equal, there is no possibility of the enamel of

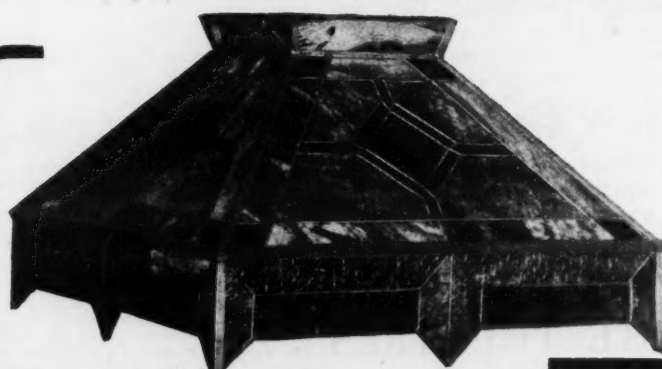
"ALEXANDRA" WARE

cracking or crazing. It is enamelled both inside and out, is easy to heat and easy to install. "Alexandra" ware is made to meet the demands of the smallest cottage as well as the largest house.

ASK YOUR PLUMBER TO SHOW YOU SOME OF OUR GOODS, OR
WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Standard Ideal Company, Ltd.

119 King Street East.
Sales Offices and Show Rooms: Head Office and Factories:
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg. Port Hope, Canada.



Beautiful Dining-Room Domes

Add that touch of refinement, also cosiness to the dining room, which speaks well for the selective qualities of the hostess. Let us transform your living room by removing the old style fixtures. A dome gives a certain style to a room which is pleasing to all who see it. All prices and designs. Select now.

The Consumers Gas Company of Toronto

Showroom—45 ADELAIDE ST. EAST Telephone Main 1933



Ask Specially for

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

GREAT AGE AND BOUQUET.

HEART TONIC, DIGESTIVE AND NON-GOUTY.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.,

GLASGOW, LONDON, and ISLAND OF ISLAY.

GEO. J. FOY, Limited, AGENTS FOR ONTARIO.

SOURCES ST LOUIS

ST. YORRE (Near Vichy) FRANCE

RED CLOVER

NATURAL SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

Is the acme of quality of the Bassin Vichy.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE.

CANADIAN AGENTS

Montreal.



TASTEFUL HOUSE DESIGNING.
This shows how an attractive design may be secured in a simple way.

"THE KIDS FROM GALT"

Start on Their Journey Through Newspaperdom

Galt, Ont.—As No. 6 pulled into the C.P.R. Station last evening the Conductor recognized two old acquaintances standing on the platform. "Bless my heart! here are the Kids From Galt," he shouted, as the train stopped. "Where are you youngsters going? Is it business or pleasure this time?"



The "Kids From Galt" informed the Conductor that they were off on a journey throughout the Dominion, to make the people better acquainted with the merits of "Galt" Steel Shingles and Siding and "Galt" Art Metal Walls and Ceilings. The "Kids From Galt" will make their appearance week by week in this paper—and show, by logic and example, the better way of roofing barns and houses, and of constructing the interior of homes, stores, churches and schools. Watch for the advertisements with The Kids From Galt.

The Latest Selden Patent Decision.

EARLY in January was handed down a decision by Judge Noyes of the Second Circuit United States Court of Appeals, that the Selden Patent has not been infringed upon by Henry Ford and others. It is under this patent that all of the eighty-nine members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers have for several years been building their cars. As explained in Motor Age, the decision means that the patent "is a valid and true patent, but that Ford and others are not infringers of it." The same paper describes this decision as presenting "an entirely unexpected phase of the situation." The point made by the court is that the Selden engine was of what is known as "the Braydon two-cycle type," whereas most motor cars built to-day use motors that follow "the Otto type."

It was in September, 1909, that Judge Hough of the Circuit Court sustained the Selden patent and held that Mr. Ford, and others not in the licensed field, had infringed it. Mr. Ford appealed the case, depositing bonds to the amount of \$350,000, these bonds having been now returned to him with Judge Noyes' decision. It is understood that the case will go to the Supreme Court for final decision. A statement as to the present status and effects of the decisions, issued by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, contains the following:

"At a meeting of the association it was unanimously voted that, as the Selden Patent reversal only involved a part of the work of the trade body, and as it is only one of a number of patents controlled by the Association, the organization should continue with its various lines of work, including automobile shows, freight matters, metallurgical work, advancement of mechanical ideas, standardization and similar objects that are of benefit to the whole industry."

"The Selden Patent, which the Court of Appeals last Monday declared valid, but which, the opinion stated, did not cover the modern gasoline automobile, has only about a year to run before its expiration and has served a very useful purpose during the past years in strengthening the trade, bringing about improvements in proper materials of cars, advancing the experimenting and testing of designs and making largely for the completion of the comparatively perfect cars such as are now displayed at the Madison Square Garden Show."

"While in the aggregate, the royalties on the Selden Patent amounted to a considerable sum, they were comparatively small on each car, members paying last year from \$2 to \$14, according to the price of the car. Considering the fact that only in a few instances was more than \$14 paid on the high-priced cars, it can be readily understood how little effect the reversal of the patent is going to have on general trade conditions. Members of the Association paid a net royalty of eight-tenths of one per cent., but with the refunds in many cases, it made the royalty as low as \$2 on the low-priced machine and in very few instances more than \$14 on the very big cars. Any idea that there can be any change in prices because manufacturers are no longer required to pay royalties is therefore eliminated."

"As Henry Ford, of the Ford Motor Company, was the contender in the Selden Patent case, and scored a victory, when the favorable decision of the lower court was reversed, the meeting unanimously voted and extended to Henry Ford and James Couzens a cordial invitation to attend the annual banquet of the A.L.A.M., held at the Hotel Astor, and appointed a committee to personally present the invitation."

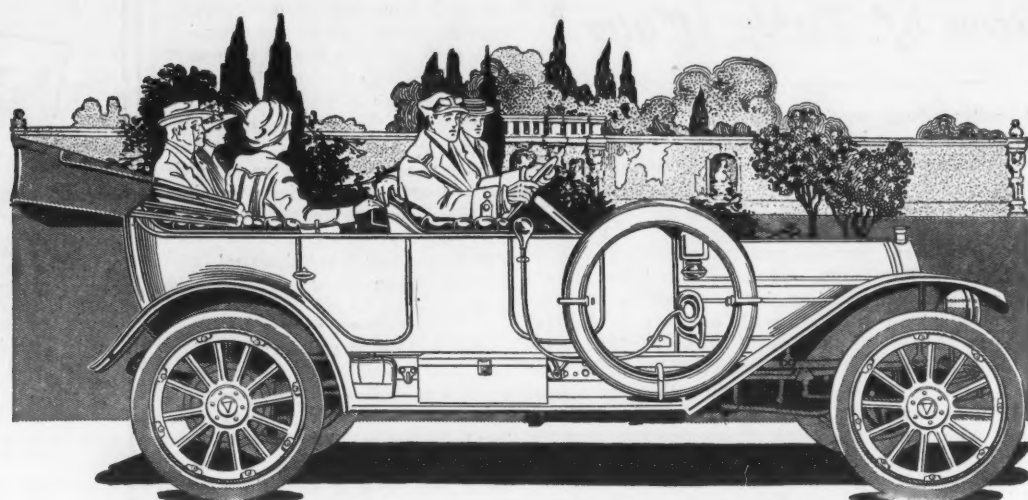
On Mr. Ford's success and the probable effects of the decision, the writer in Motor Age comments as follows:

"To Henry Ford belongs the premier honor of winning the case. Ford has at all times proved himself a foe of the highest class, and not for one moment did he waver in his fight, but when he deposited the \$350,000 bonds to have the case taken to the Court of Appeals he announced his willingness to spend upward of \$12,000,000 in fighting the case, as securing protection for owners of his cars."

"Now everybody gives him the highest honors, members of the licensed or Selden forces were the first to send him telegrams of congratulation, and to-day the name of Ford is on the lips of everybody familiar with the motor industry and his fighting qualities are being admitted more than ever."

Cheerful Old Idiot—I say, you'll excuse me, but d'you know that you are the thinnest policeman I've ever seen. Robert—Yes, I'm a new hand, and haven't got to know the cooks yet!

STEVENSON-DURYEA MOTOR CARS

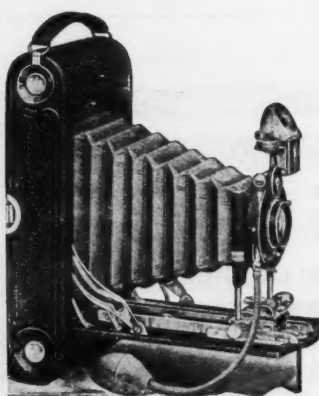


Stevens AA., 43 H.P., 6 Cylinder, 5 Passenger Touring Car
Price, with Complete Equipment, \$4850.00.

THE
Dominion Automobile Company, Limited
Corner Bay and Temperance Streets
Agents **TORONTO**

There are no dark days for those who use the

No. 3A SPECIAL
KODAK



The high power of its Zeiss-Kodak Anastigmat lens (f.6.3) in connection with the flexibility of Speed control in the Compound shutter make snap-shots possible on days where a time exposure would be necessary with an ordinary camera.

The 3A Special makes pictures of Post Card size, 3 1/4 x 5 1/4 inches, using Kodak Film Cartridges. It has a rack and pinion for focusing, rising and sliding front, brilliant reversible finder, spirit level, two tripod sockets and focusing scale. The bellows is of soft black leather, and the camera is covered with the finest Persian Morocco. A simple, serviceable instrument, built with the accuracy of a watch and tested with painstaking care.

Price, \$65.00

Kodak Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
TORONTO, CAN.



"Why do you want to vote?" "So as to keep my husband home more," replied young Mrs. Torkins. "All I will have to do is to take the opposite side of a question. Then we can be paired on every election and give ourselves no further concern about it."

MADE IN CANADA

GOOD YEAR TIRES

MADE IN CANADA

Goodyear Tires Lead by 128% At the Toronto Motor Show

By a careful count on the Opening Night of the Toronto Show, (Feb. 25th), it was found that, comparing the number of Goodyear Tires on cars shown, with the representation of other makes, Goodyear had an actual lead of 128%.

The total number of sets bearing the Goodyear name and trade-mark was 57 sets. The next competitor had only 25 sets.

Is this not an overwhelming demonstration of Goodyear prestige? Is it not a safe assumption that the tires so generally chosen by the car manufacturers as proper equipment, are the tires you should choose to have on your car?

Goodyear Tires on Show cars 57 sets
Nearest competitor... 25 sets

A lead for Goodyear of 128%

Goodyear Tires on Show cars 57 sets
All other makes of Canadian tires combined 42 sets

A lead for Goodyear of 36%

Goodyear Tires on Show cars 57 sets
All other makes of Canadian and U. S. tires combined 81 sets
Goodyear Tires on 41% of all cars shown.

AT THE RECENT WINNIPEG AUTO SHOW GOODYEAR TIRES HAD A LEAD OF 183% OVER THE NEAREST COMPETITOR

Goodyear Tires Will Be Standard Equipment on All High-grade Cars For 1911

We have received tire contracts from every Canadian automobile manufacturer, calling for a total of over 60 per cent. of all the cars to be turned out for 1911.

Orders were placed with us long before our factory in Bowmanville was completed. Manufacturers knew the Goodyear reputation, and were prompt to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from the manufacture of these celebrated Tires right here in Canada.

Already we have been obliged, by reason of the heavy demand, to increase our factory facilities. We are now well equipped to handle the enormous business in Goodyear Tires that is springing up all over the country.

For, be it known, the phenomenal Goodyear lead of 128 per cent. at the Toronto Show is not merely a local popularity—this record is but an index of the strong approbation of Goodyear Tires that is being shown everywhere throughout the Dominion.

ADDED EVIDENCE

of the outstanding Goodyear superiority—and of the recognition of that superiority—is furnished by the recent placing with us of what is known to be THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL ORDER for motor car tires ever placed in Canada—largest both as to number of tires, and as to "dollars and cents" value.

Do You Know These Facts About Goodyear No-rim-cut Tires?

Always oversize—each size is larger than rated. Won't rim-cut or force off the rim, even though ridden deflated.

Won't creep, though no tire bolts are needed. Give extreme mileage, often twice or three times that given by the best of ordinary tires.

Are supreme in resiliency. Are easiest removed and replaced in case of need.

Are the best tires procurable, as demonstrated by contracts from practically every maker of high-class motor cars in Canada and the United States.

If you would have tires that will save you time, trouble and money, get "Goodyear"—the tires that experienced motorists buy.

Write for our free book, "How to Select an Auto Tire," and learn how to cut down your tire expense.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Limited
Also Agencies **85-87 Queen Street East, Toronto**
Everywhere
of Canada
Factory at Bowmanville, Ont.
BRANCHES AT VANCOUVER, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

Every five hundred miles drain clutch case and wash out with kerosene. Refill to level with thin oil. Oil magneto applying only three drops of highest grade oil at each oiling place.

Every one thousand miles drain crank case and clean oil screen. Refill to level. Pack steering gear and steering connections with hard grease. Jack up car under frame, prize spring levers apart and lubricate with graphite and oil.

Every two thousand miles clean differential case and pack with good grease. Oil in crank case should be kept as nearly to the level as possible. Keep transmission case partly filled with good heavy oil. In screwing down grease cups, give them two turns each time. In filling gasoline tank, always strain through a cham- mois. Drain radiator at nights, or use anti-freezing mixture when temperature is freezing.

A Love Letter of 1828.

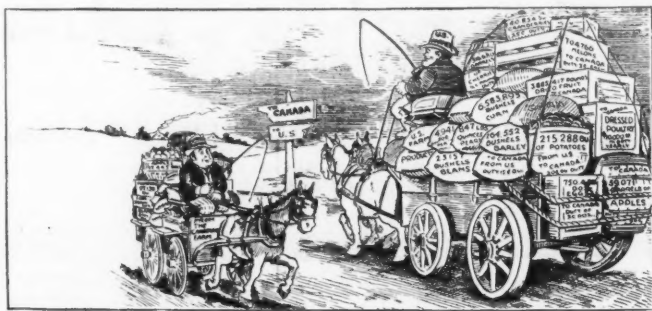
IN these days of "slap-dash" correspondence, it is somewhat amusing to read the stilted phrases of a century ago. Here is a letter written by an admirer of Anne, sister of Sir H. J. Arbuthnot, as related in his "Memories of Rugby and India": "My Dear Miss Arbuthnot,—No doubt you will be greatly surprised by my temerity in forwarding these few lines to you. But could you for one moment conceive the agony of mind I have suffered since I left you, you

would at once forgive me. The object of introducing myself to your notice at present is that as you value the life of a fellow-creature, you will permit me to pay my addresses to you. My family has always been most respectable and by no means devoid of talent, and those who know me are confident that it never has or never will retrograde one step in the eyes of the world by my conduct. My fortune is moderate, having a clear income of near three thousand a year, and I have an excellent stud of hunters, which at any time can be realized to good account should we require it, besides the reversion of a considerable pension granted to my father for his unequalled discovery. It may seem odd, on so short an acquaintance, my excessive admiration of you, but to the romantic disposition love (all-

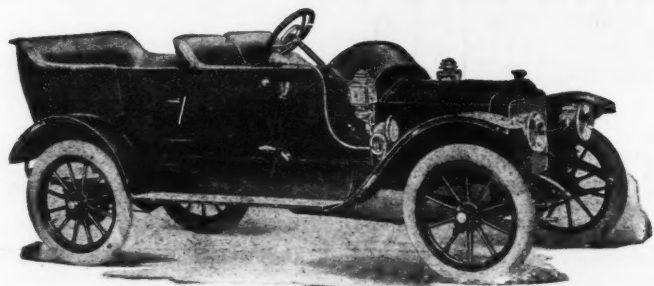
powerful love) at first sight is nothing uncommon. Should you be so condescending as to approve of me as a suitor, knowing that on our short acquaintance you will probably not like to address a letter to me yourself, let your cousin, Sir John Kye (for whom I have the greatest regard) intimate to me your determination. You need, my dear, feel no shyness on conversing with him on the subject, as sooner or later he must know our secret. If, on the contrary, you should spurn the heart wholly devoted to your service and send to an untimely grave one who only lives for thee, at least blame me not for my admiration, and spare those feelings which will then be rent into a thousand fragments. From your unhappy but truly Devoted Love."

Mrs. Cobb—Was the grocer's boy impudent to you again when you telephoned your order this morning? Cook—Yes, Mrs. Cobb, he was that; but I fixed him this time. I sez, "Who the—do you think you're talkin' to? This is Mrs. Cobb."

"I would like to exchange this \$5 opera bag for a \$5 chafing dish." "Sorry, miss, but those opera bags have been marked down to \$3.98."

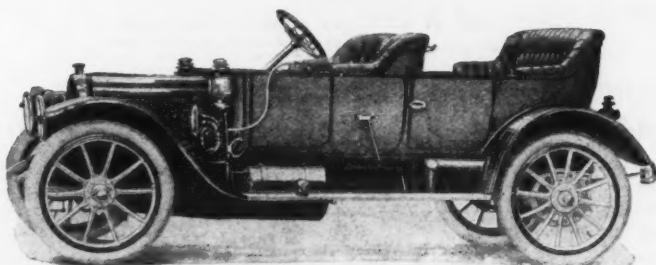


WHAT THEY HAUL NOW.
Will Canadian reciprocity hurt the United States farmer?
—Minneapolis Journal.



There is no Measure of a Car But its Performance

The opening of the Toronto Auto Show marked a new era in the Automobile industry—an era when it has reached the substantial basis with all the boom and uncertainty eliminated. This show presents to the attention of the automobile buying public the survival of the fittest—the automobiles which have stood the test and have not been found wanting. The tests have been various—some of price—some of quality, and still others of luxurious and extravagant equipment. But from this crowd of meritorious cars—up from the crowd of reliable motors comes one car which asks to be tested by its standard of efficiency and economy in operation. This car is gasoline-driven—has all the refinements of manufacture which modern engineering science can offer—the cylinder casting is en bloc and the motor is of the long-stroke type. It is a car built to endure, with nothing neglected—nothing omitted which could make a car better. Larger and more powerful cars are built—but it is not in the province of human skill to build better.



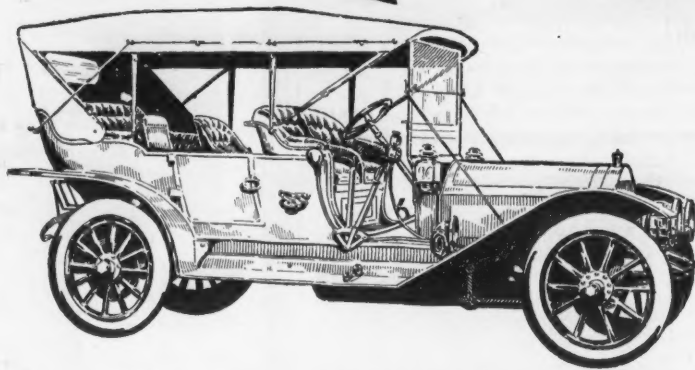
The White Gasoline Car is Economical

The White Gasoline car is economical because it is as well built as it is possible to make a motor car—because it has four moderate sized cylinders—because it has the long-stroke engine which permits these moderate sized cylinders to develop over thirty horse-power—because it has four forward speeds, allowing the driver to select a gear suited to the road conditions—because of moderate size and weight, the White car is easy on tires, the largest item of up-keep expense. The White car, therefore, is more than an ordinarily powerful, medium sized automobile—economical in the use of gasoline—economical in the up-keep expense for tires. By every test of performance, the White car is the one that satisfies the greatest number of requirements—it does everything that can be done with any car—and does it at a lower cost. The White cars are equipped with beautiful touring bodies of various types, all of them exquisite bits of the body-builder's art—the finishing touches that add grace and charm to every White car.

The White Company

74 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO

Big Features Of Auto Show



To the man who knows all about automobiles, our display at the Show is of first interest. The Old Motorist has long ago decided that, in the big sifting-out, these few remain as 'best' in their separate

classes: "Pierce-Arrow," "Stoddard-Dayton," "Hupmobile," "Reo."

It is unwise to experiment with any other than a car of acknowledged merit—the cars we sell are known the world over and the prices at which they sell are the same asked for those in the "unknown" class.

Pierce-Arrow

Positively acknowledged as the greatest of all the American-made automobiles. Comes in all models.

Stoddard-Dayton

As a high-class car there is no more popular one than the "Stoddard-Dayton." Each individual car carries an unqualified guarantee.

Hupmobile

The "Hupmobile" as a classy runabout for the city has nothing to equal it, while the light touring car has been smashing endurance records.

The Reo

You can get other cars at the same price, but you cannot touch the "Reo" in the special class it claims to occupy.

The Automobile and Supply Company, Ltd.

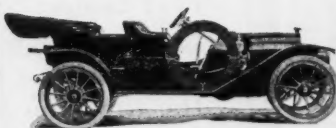
22-24 Temperance Street, Toronto

THE BEST CAR VALUE IN CANADA IS THE TUDHOPE-BUILT

"EVERITT"-\$1450

EXTRA TIRE

2 YEARS' GUARANTEE



Demi-Tonneau, 4-Passenger Family Car, changing to 2-Passenger Runabout, \$1,450 at Orillia.



Torpedo Roadster—the Car of snap and excellent design, with Tire and Trunk, \$1,450 at Orillia.



Standard Touring, 5-Passenger. Speedy, Comfortable and Dependable, \$1,450 at Orillia.



Fore-Door 5-Passenger Touring Model—Wide, Roomy, Inviting and Comfortable, \$1,500 at Orillia.



1,000-lb. Light Delivery Model, low floor, windshield, rear doors. Loading Space: 5 ft. long by 3 ft. 4 ins. wide. Door Opening: 3 ft. 4 ins. x 3 ft. 5 ins. \$1,450 at Orillia.

MADE IN CANADA—SAVES \$450 DUTY.

TUDHOPE MOTOR CO., Ltd. ORILLIA, : : : ONTARIO

Send for Catalogue 28 to nearest address.
TUDHOPE MOTOR SALES, Limited, 168 King St. West, Toronto. TUDHOPE-EVERITT SALES COMPANY, "Peerless Garage," 344 Queen St. Ottawa. TUDHOPE, ALEXANDER CO., 412 Hastings St. Vancouver. TUDHOPE ANDERSON & CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon. CARRIAGE & HARNESS SUPPLY CO., Limited, 210 McGill St., Montreal.

Remember Tudhope Service Protects You After You Buy

Harmony of Parts

The "Everitt" car is owner-designed as against drafting-room designed. A board of 15 dealers used 10,000 owners' experiences to design the "Everitt," to give least difficulty in running and maintenance, greatest wear, service and capacity, at moderate cost. Each part is in harmony as to weight, strength and durability, with every other unit in the entire "Everitt" make-up, which "works together." Breakdowns of weak elements from road shock or operating stresses are minimized. The design is carried out properly in the best metals by jig construction throughout—meaning accuracy and strength.

Extra Tire

The "Everitt" is practical. Weight is saved in chassis by simplicity, good design and elimination of dead weight. Wheels are extra large—larger than usual in cars of "Everitt" weight. Light weight and large wheels make the "Everitt" the ideal road car.

YET, IN ADDITION, EACH "EVERITT" CAR INCLUDES AN EXTRA TIRE. It is part of the "regular equipment" with the "Everitt" at \$1,450—an example of the unique and exclusive completeness of the "Everitt."

"Special Tudhope Equipment"

The Tudhope organization goes even farther. By equipment completeness, each "Everitt" car is complete as it is. There are no after-purchases of necessities.

"Special Tudhope Equipment" consists of Grey & Davis gas lamps and generator, high-tension quick-spark Bosch magneto, a sight gasoline gauge, shock absorbers, rubber rail, foot rail, tire cover, holders for tire, etc.

These accessories complete the "Everitt" for road use, as it is bought. NO OTHER AUTOMOBILE IN THE MARKET HAS THIS COMPLETENESS OF EQUIPMENT.

2-Year Guarantee

This is possible by the trouble-eliminating simplicity and harmonious design. No weight is wasted, and no part is under-strung. The "Everitt" parts divide and spread running stresses among themselves by equality of strength.

By jig manufacture every part is made accurately and fits accurately. Each part gets 5 to 50 inspections during making. The accurately-fitting units assemble into a strongly-built machine.

This enables a two-year guarantee to be offered on the "Everitt"—the longest guarantee offered on a high-class car and proof of its quality and perfect making throughout. The usual guarantee is 60 days only.

Simplicity, Safety, Speed

Simple design means strength, saved weight, fewer parts to go wrong. The big wheels with the double-drop side frames give high clearance. The double-drop side frames give a low-hung car body that prevents skidding and stopping tires.

This strong design of the high-clearance, non-skidding type means safety and general dependability of the "Everitt." You can appreciate why, can you not?

And the powerful, strongly built "Everitt" motor, with its solid main unit, means reserve power. The long-stroke means flexibility of your motor speed. The big wheels mean speed and road-comfort. With the "Everitt" design, you have speed, durability, life-long service.

Make your life richer, broader, healthier, by the possession of an "Everitt."



IF

Champagne were 50c. a bottle the epicure would carefully avoid it. In order to be good, he thinks, it must be expensive. That's *price prejudice*. The smoker of "imported" cigars is of the same "kidney."

The "NOBLEMEN" Cigar has shown him that the superiority of imported brands is a *fallacy*. The essential point is *quality*, and the "NOBLEMEN" Cigar is "full of quality."

"NOBLEMEN" are sold 2-for-a-quarter, yet are made from the cream of the Havana crop, by skilled Cuban workmen.

Shakespeare says "Custom is a Tyrant who robs us." The smoker could save himself 50 per cent. by giving up the "imported" custom and smoking Davis' Clear Havana "NOBLEMEN" Cigars.

"NOBLEMEN" size, 2-for-a-quarter. S. DAVIS & SONS, LIMITED, MONTREAL, Makers of the Famous "PERFECTION" 10c. Cigars.

STROH'S BOHEMIAN BEER

For Your Visitors

The Most Expensively Brewed Beer In America

THE WM. MARR CO. Distributors 79 Yonge St. Phone 1708 or 1709 for a case

The Stroh Brewery Co., Detroit, Mich.

Tires Don't Wear Out

by the ordinary friction of the pavements. It is the constant change of pressure, due to slow leaks, blow-outs, and punctures, that breaks down the fabric and shortens the life of your tire.

Ruinous rim-cuts are unavoidable with an air-filled tire.

You can carry extra tire equipment and a complete repair outfit; in fact you have to, but you can never keep a pneumatic tire in such a condition as to get the full wear out of the thread. For heavy motor vehicles, the air-filled tire has proven unsatisfactory.

When you are tired of constantly replacing your casings and riding home on the rims, fill your tires with

Time Test Tire Filler

It has all the resiliency of air, cannot puncture, blow out, or leak away; always keeps the tire at the same even pressure and completely eliminates all tire expenses.

You add at least 40 per cent. to the life of your casings by using "Time Test Tire Filler." You remove half the cause of all motor breakdowns.

It is decidedly worth your while to inspect our exhibit at the Motor Show. We will show you how it is applied, give you the figures on what it has done in actual use, and demonstrate it to you on a car, when requested.

Time Test Tire Co.

492 Richmond St. W. - - - Toronto

Phone Main 2978

Anything You Prize

Delicate lace curtains, embroidered waists, center pieces, and all household linens, send them to us when soiled—we use common sense and care in doing all our work. We specialize in men's and women's fine linen.

YORKVILLE LAUNDRY
Phone M. 1580 45 ELM ST.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.
ROPER—At Kinchardine, on February

ALEX. MILLARD UNDERTAKER

Private Mortuary
Phone M. 679. 359 YONGE ST.

21st, the wife of W. H. Roper, manager Traders Bank of Canada, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KENNING—THORBURN—On Tuesday evening, February 28th, 1911, at the residence of the bride's brother, James T. Thorburn, 813 Second Ave., Detroit, by the Rev. Wm. T. Jaquess, assisted by the Rev. Jas. C. Tolmie, B.A., Edward Campbell Kenning, of Windsor, Ontario, barrister-at-law, to Hazel Elliott, youngest daughter of the late John Thorburn.

A NECDOTAL



Niece: "Auntie, do come into the garden—I want to show you to the ducks."—Punch.

A YOUTH from Calhoun County, Illinois, which has nothing but steamboat transportation, went over to Elsberry, Missouri, to catch a Burlington train to St. Louis. He had never seen a train, and when the Hannibal local came rolling in he stood there gaping, watched it hiss and steam, and finally pull out. "I thought you was goin' to St. Louis on that train!" shouted the station agent, thrusting his head through the window. "I was," answered the youth, "but they didn't put down no gangplank."

ONE of the negroes on John Sharp William's place did him quite a valuable service once, and he wished to show his appreciation. After paying him, Mr. Williams asked: "Now, uncle, what shall I give you, a ton of coal, or a big bottle of whisky?" "Massa John," he replied, "yo shorely knows Ah only buhns wood."

A METHODIST bishop's wife addressed a meeting of slum housewives on their home duties. The address made the home life seem very fine and ideal. One housewife present, however, said the bishop's wife didn't go far enough to help her. Said she: "She's all right as far as she goes, but what I'd like to ask her is this: What does she do when her old bishop comes home on pay night with his envelope empty and a fightin' jag on?"

A CLEVELANDER took his family to a Florida winter resort, not long ago, and made arrangements to pay the whole bill in advance. The hotel proprietor figured awhile, and then announced what it would come to. The Cleveland man produced his checkbook. While filling in the amount, he asked: "When do you move out?" "Move out?" "Yes, when can you give possession. I've bought the place for cash, haven't I?"

M^r. HIRAM C. CORTLANDT, the well-known theologian of Des Moines, said in a recent address: "Thomas A. Edison tells us that he thinks the soul is not immortal; but, after all, what does this great wizard know about souls? His forte is electricity and machinery, and when he talks of souls he reminds me irresistibly of the young lady who visited the Baldwin Locomotive Works and then told how a locomotive is made. 'You pour,' she said, 'a lot of sand into a lot of boxes, and you throw old stove lids and things into a furnace, and then you empty the molten stream into a hole in the sand, and everybody yells and swears. Then you pour it out, let it cool and pound it, and then you put in it a thing that bores holes in it. Then you screw it together, and paint it, and put steam in it, and it goes splendidly; and they take it to a drafting room and make a blue print of it. But one thing I forgot—they have to make a boiler. One man gets inside and one gets outside, and they pound frantically; and then they tie it to

the other thing, and you ought to see it go!"

LORD LANSLOWNE relates the story of his first speech in the House of Lords. He had taken a great deal of trouble with it, and had prepared what he thought was a pretty good effusion. Screwing up his courage, his little speech was fired off.

Next morning he looked in the paper for a report of it. He was not quite sure whether he should get half a column or three-quarters of a column—his Lordship rather thought it would be the latter.

The newspaper came in and he searched it through. After considerable trouble, he came across these words:

"After some observations from Lord Lansdowne, who was inaudible in the gallery."

IN the country seat contest in Oklahoma between Eufaula and Checotah, a German undertaker was put on the stand at the inquiry that resulted from the charges on both sides that large sums of money had been used to influence the selection of the seat. The strife had been so bitter that there had been several killings.

"What did you contribute to the campaign?" asked one of the lawyers of the undertaker.

"By Jimminy! Judge," he said, "I had alretty contributed two coffins, and I haven't been paid a cent for them!"

JOE PERKINS, retired woodsman, hunter and trapper, was snugly housed for the decline of his old age on the shore of a small inland lake. Joe had lived through an era of frontiersmen, and he was another Leatherstocking in his lofty contempt for the rules of civilization and game laws. One day the game warden caught him in the act of bagging a pair of ducks.

Examination proved them to be mallards, which the law forbade one to shoot—even in the open season for other fowl—under penalty of a heavy fine.

"They're mallards," said the warden, sternly. "You must come with me."

"Mallards?" said Joe, in a deeply offended tone. "They can't be mallards."

"They certainly are. Look at the feathers, the bill. How do you tell a mallard?"

"Why," said Joe shrewdly, "the best way in the world. I leave it to the duck himself. My eyes are bad, and I can't tell which kind from which at a little distance. But when a flock lights in the swamp, I paddle out close to them, as close as I can without scaring them. I take good aim with my shotgun. And then I call -out:

"'Are you mallards?' 'If they answer back 'Yes,' I paddle back home. But if they don't, I fire."



Sportsman: "I shot a wretched pig by mistake when after snipe near Foo Sing. The villagers would not listen to my apologies, but behaved in a perfectly scandalous manner—taking away my gun, knocking me down—and—jumping on my stomach until my blood boiled."—Punch.

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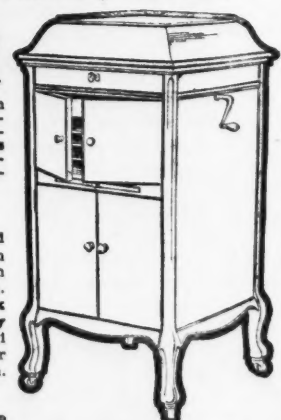
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The Bookshelf

"When God Laughs." A volume of short stories, by Jack London, author of "Martin Eden," "Call of the Wild," etc. Illustrated. Published by The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. Price, \$1.25.

IN many ways a book of short stories suggests a vaudeville bill. In both there is the same variety of short entertainments instead of the one all-evening performance; and in good collections of short stories, as in good vaudeville bills, there is the same rapid change of style and theme, the same unflinching snap, and a certain quality which has been described by its admirers as "hit you in the eye." But books of short stories which are good all the way through, are as rare as vaudeville bills of the same kind. What one is likely to find in both is a few good features, padded out with about an equal number of fillers. But if the good features are really good, and if the fillers are tolerable, the man who buys the book or the ticket for the show has no reason to complain. He has received as much as he is entitled to.

One might judge from this preamble that in the opinion of the reviewer the latest collection of short stories from the industrious and vivid pen of Mr. Jack London contains a few winners and—well, a couple that "show," and a few more that are left at the post. And one would be quite right in this shrewd deduction. For this is indeed the meaning which the reviewer is endeavoring to insinuate. "When God Laughs" contains three or four stories that are frankly bad; and of these one of the poorest is the title story. It also contains a few stories which will bring no credit to a writer of Mr. London's standing. But as a compensation there are three or four stories that are done in the author's very best and most vivid style. And these stories make this book well worth while, and remind the reader once more that in spite of the author's eccentricities of style, opinion and viewpoint, in spite of his hectic language and his morbid love for "slushing around in gore," Jack London is America's greatest living writer of the short story. It is too bad that he sometimes deserts it for the novel. He should stick to his last.

"When God Laughs" is the kind of story that Jack London would like to write—passionate, poetic, symbolical, psychological, and generally very "highbrow." This is in accord with the unflinching principle in literature that everyone wants to write about the things he or she knows least about. The result is that in London's hands such stories merely become neurotic and rather Tommy-rotic. "When God Laughs" is the story of a man and woman who sought to keep the flame of their mutual desire forever at its height by never satisfying it. Carquinez tells the story, handsomely, poetical, cynical Carquinez, "holding up the glass between him and the fire, and laughing for joy through the golden wine." That's the kind of duck Carquinez is, and his line of talk is in keeping. Every now and then he stops to laugh bitterly.

"Never was lovers' ecstasy like theirs," says Carq. "They had not killed Love with kisses. They had quickened him by denial. And by denial they drove him on till he was all aburst with desire. And the flame-winged lute-player fanned them with his warm wings till they were all but swooning."

Of course, the end of this long course of fol-de-rol, was that they suddenly realized that they were bored to death. Whereupon the man committed suicide, and the woman went into a nunnery. Heigho!

But to make up for this gaudy balderdash, Jack London follows it with the story of a tired boy in a Southern cotton-mill. He had been born in a mill and had slaved from earliest childhood. Now at the age of about sixteen he was a miserable, rickety, stunted little monster, marvellously expert at his mechanical task, but as dead to everything else as the machines he worked at. Then one day he fell ill and was confined to bed. There he lay and experienced the joys of absolute rest. All he did was try to figure out the number of "moves" he had made in his blighted life of toil. He comes to the conclusion that working at the looms he makes twenty-five million movements a year, "and it seems to me I've been a movin' that was 'most a million years."

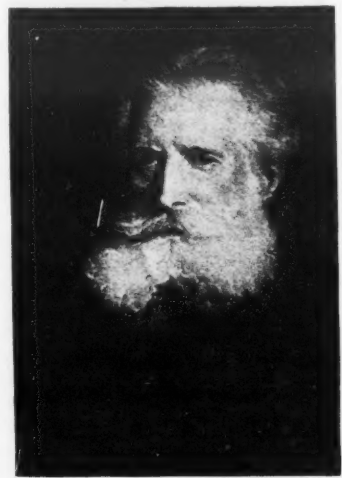
"What makes me tired?" he asks. "Moves. I've been movin' ever since I was born. I'm tired of movin', an' I ain't goin' to move any more."

Then when he gets stronger, he says good bye to his mother and goes out into the fields, a poor little scarecrow crawling about in the golden

sunshine. The last seen of him he is crawling into a freight car, going he cares not where, so long as he can rest.

This is a great story. So also is "A Piece of Steak," in which old Tom King, the has-been prize-fighter, makes his last stand against youth and strength for the sake of the "Missus an' the kids." He fights a gallant fight, pitting his coolness and courage and science against overwhelming youth. He does all that is possible, but he is too old, too slow, and also hungry. If he only had that piece of steak it might have been different. As it was, he was beaten, and walking home after the fight he sat down on the bench in the park and cried. As he did so, he thought of another old fighter that he in his youth had beaten. "Poor old Stowser Bill! He could understand now why Bill had cried in the dressing room."

This is a great bit of work, as is also "Just Meat," in spite of its bru-



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, The American poet, critic and banker, whose "Life and Letters" will shortly be published.

ality. The description of the two men dying of strychnine poisoning, though revolting, is wonderfully well done. These are stories such as no other American writer but London can tell, and no admirer of the short story at its terse and vivid best should miss reading them. They more than make up for the poor ones in the volume.

"Edgehill Essays," Bookish sketches, by Adrian Hoffman Joline, author of "At the Library Table," "The Divisions of a Book Lover," etc. Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston. Price, \$2.00.

TO those who are fond of books, the chatter of a genuinely bookish man is always welcome. No matter how rambling and superficial it may be, no matter how full of crotchets and whimsies, it still has a peculiar flavor, the pungent musty odor of old books, which is the breath of life to the nostrils of your real book-lover. For this reason the volume of essays by Mr. Joline has an interest and charm all its own. It is not a particularly valuable book, in the sense of setting forth new and striking views, or bringing to light important literary discoveries. Nor has Mr. Joline sought to make it valuable in this way. He is merely a lover of books, especially old books and old writers, and he enjoys chatting about his hobby. So he rambles on in the most discursive and careless manner, scattering clever quotations and bright little stories, and talking always with that dry and rather scholastic wit which is characteristic of those whose treasures stand upon dusty shelves.

The present volume, which is the most interesting and attractive of those Mr. Joline has published, contains eight essays. The first deals with a book-lover's rambles about his shelves; the three following, with the hobby of autograph-hunting, to which the author seems to be addicted; the fifth, with a sketch of the career of Mark Akenside, the Georgian poet; the sixth and longest, with the life and character of Richard Jeffrey, the famous reviewer; and the last two, with "Manners Makyth Man" and "The War on the Colleges." This is a wide range of matter and it is treated with the greatest freedom. The result is a singularly interesting and attractive volume, which is sure to appeal to all people of bookish tastes.

"The Mystery of Golf." A treatise on the royal and ancient game, by Arnold Haultain, author of "Hints for Lovers," etc. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Published by The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. Price, \$1.75.

ALL lovers of golf must be grateful to Mr. Haultain for this cleverly written treatise, which is now in its second edition—a proof of the favor it has found with the

audience for which it was intended. But this volume is not only full of sound golfing lore and of valuable hints for the player. It is also a very interesting and attractive book, even to those who, like the present reviewer, are not the slaves of the corrugated ball, and who care little and know less about the game, in spite of its royal and ancient nature. But Mr. Haultain's book is full of a quaint charm and whimsical philosophy, which reminds one at times of The Compleat Angler. One does not need to fish to read Izaak Walton. Nor—without any desire to institute a comparison—does one need to play golf to enjoy this clever volume.

"Getting On." The confessions of a publisher, by John Adam Thayer. Published by T. Werner Laurie, London.

THIS is the English edition of the autobiography of a man who was one of the founders of Everybody's Magazine, who is one of the most successful of American advertising experts, and who has altogether made himself a power in the publishing world. This book in which he tells the story of his rise from a printer to his present position, was originally published in the United States under the name "Astir." It attracted a great deal of attention, not so much by anything startling in its contents, as by the bumptious vigor of the narrative and the remarkable insight it gives into the character and point of view of a typical Yankee hustler. It is in many ways a most interesting book, and though one does not altogether subscribe to the author's extremely high estimate of himself and the importance of his doings, one feels for him the sort of regard people pay to entertaining "drummers."

"The Tragedy of Quebec." A treatise on Papal aggression, by Robert Sellars. Third edition. Published by The Ontario Press, Toronto. Price, \$1 in cloth and 50 cents in paper covers.

WHETHER or not one agrees with the author of this work warning Canadians of the dangers of Papal aggression, there can at least be no question of sincerity. The casual reader may refuse to believe that Canadian liberties are very greatly menaced by the Roman Catholic or any other church or churches. But even if he declines to share the author's alarm, he will at least be convinced of his good faith, and will find the book full of interesting information of various kinds. The fact that it is in its third edition is evidence that it has found favor with a certain section of the public.

Tom Joline

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, who died a few days ago, aged 66, began to write stories when she was a girl of 13. She was only 24 when her book "The Gates Ajar" was published. In 1868, and almost the entire reading public of America accepted it as the most hopeful expression of tender religious feeling that had been offered. Though her later books on the same subject—experience in a future world—did not repeat the popular success of the first, they were even more thoughtful and better written. In her short stories of New England life Mrs. Ward was at her best. All her writings are marked by delicate fancy and sympathetic insight. They will be read for years to come, no matter what new forces appear in literature.

It is said that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst "explains and justifies the militant tactics of the suffragettes" in her book, "The Suffragette," to be published this month by the Sturgis & Walton Company.



"WHEN GOD LAUGHS," by Jack London—A volume of short stories containing three or four that are excellent.

"EDGEHILL ESSAYS," by A. H. Joline—The charmingly discursive talk of a really bookish man.

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¶ The preliminary offer of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica in advance of publication was planned with a very practical object in view.

It was necessary that the publishers should ascertain, before they began printing and binding the volumes on a large scale, to what extent the public would demand the work in each of its two forms (sets printed upon India paper and sets upon ordinary paper), and in the six styles of binding. It was, therefore, decided to accept a comparatively small number of subscriptions in advance of publication at much less than the regular price, but without any payments, in order that the saving which the first subscribers could effect might induce them to subscribe without delay, and thus give the publishers an immediate indication of the ratio in which the production should be apportioned between the two kinds of paper and six styles of binding.

¶ To make the Encyclopaedia Britannica two-thirds lighter in bulk and two-thirds lighter in weight, and this at no cost of either strength or opacity in the paper, was an experiment whose advantages, it was decided, might not appeal to many who had been accustomed to the work in the format which had existed without change or attempt at improvement for many generations. Familiar associations have much to do with the affection with which the Encyclopaedia Britannica is regarded by hundreds of thousands of readers throughout the world. Thoroughly original as is the new work, searching as has been the fresh survey of every field of knowledge upon which its 40,000 articles are founded, the New (Eleventh) Edition is nevertheless the successor, and, in a certain sense, the inheritor, of a great series of traditions, the ultimate fruit of the cumulative experience which has since 1768 produced ten successive and successful editions of this work. The publishers had no desire to force the new India paper format upon the public, and it was at the outset recognized that the man who for twenty years or more had seen the familiar binding on his shelf, eagerly as he would welcome the new edition, with its wealth of new knowledge and fresh information, might still prefer that in outward form it should seem the same. Many of the elder among the three generations by whom the new work will be enjoyed may feel even now that to use the Encyclopaedia Britannica in its more compact form will involve too great a change in fixed habits; and there is something to be said for the point of view that a portly row of volumes is the most cherished of household ornaments.

¶ The verdict of book-buyers is almost unanimous in favor of the India Paper Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. 90 per cent. of the orders for the new edition of the world's greatest work of reference call for sets printed on India paper (29 volumes, each less than an inch thick, although containing 960-1060 pages). The public's preference for the flexible sheepskin binding is also made clear. The success of the India Paper Edition is, therefore, assured.

¶ To those who spend their lives in libraries, the loss of time, the discomfort, the fatigue to the eyes entailed by the constant use of cumbersome and heavy books are matters of course, but to the average reader, who has no superstitious reverence for old fashions in the production of books, the efficiency of works of reference has always been limited by their clumsy form; he has always thought of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as a series of large, heavy, and more or less forbidding volumes to which he has referred but seldom and always with reluctance. To him the novel and convenient format of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica has come as a distinct addition to the resources of modern life. He will no longer think twice about picking up a volume which he can grasp easily between finger and thumb, which can be bent back cover to cover in its flexible binding, and held for reading as comfortably as a magazine.

¶ By common consent of all competent authorities, the demand for the new Encyclopaedia Britannica has been accumulating for years. The first volume of the edition that is in use today (and will be displaced and superseded by the New (11th) Edition) was published in 1875. There have been various reprints, some unauthorized; and in order to evade the copyright law, versions were published which did not contain all the original articles; in the genuine and the incomplete and mutilated forms, the total sale on the Continent of America was not less than 400,000 copies. Conservative estimates based upon this previous demand show that the printing and binding which are about to follow the present offer must be on a gigantic scale. The purpose of this advance offer having been achieved, the relative demand for the work in its essentially different formats having been definitely determined (this being necessary before making estimates for the printing and binding of a large edition—25,000 to 50,000 sets—of a work of 29 volumes of 960 to 1,064 pages each), the manufacturing will now proceed rapidly and on a scale altogether without precedent in publishing.

¶ In view of the extraordinary demand for the New (11th) Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica it is apparent that all preliminary estimates of the probable size of the advance-of-publication sale will have to be disregarded. It is now confidently expected that 40,000 orders will be received by June next.

¶ The plan of first issuing a limited number of sets for which subscriptions are being received, will enable those who register their names now to obtain the work at a substantial concession in the price. When the first subscription list has been filled, a supplementary (or waiting) list will be opened for those whose applications were received too late to be entered on the first list, 80,000 sets in 1911 is not an extravagant estimate of the demand for the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. In view of the magnitude of the printing and binding, many subscribers will have to wait until the manufacturing has been so organized that complete copies can be produced quickly and in quantity. All subscriptions will be dealt with according to priority of application. No money need be paid until after delivery of the volumes; all that the Cambridge University Press now requires is an early intimation of intention to subscribe, whether for India paper or ordinary, and for which of the six styles of binding.

¶ Until publication is complete, applications will be accepted at the advance-of-publication price. Orders will be entered as received and filled in rotation. Owing to the steadily increasing demand for this new edition, prompt action in entering your order is more than ever important. You are not required to make any payment until the volumes are delivered.

¶ The English Edition for Canada:—Canadian subscribers will be supplied with copies of the English Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and not of that which for purposes of copyright had to be printed in the United States. The work will be delivered from England, carriage and duty paid to Toronto.

¶ The fact that over 15,000 orders have already been received in London and New York is evidence of the extraordinary interest excited by the "advance-of-publication" offer of the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica at large concessions in prices. Early sets of the first English impression are expected to arrive here during March. Although all the volumes of the work are not yet entirely off the press, second and third impressions are well on the way. Owing to the magnitude of the task of printing and binding at one time 29 volumes, aggregating over 27,000 pages, there must of necessity be some delay in delivering the work to those whose orders are not received promptly. Applications for the new edition are being filed in order of receipt, and will be filled strictly in the same order.

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The Automobile Show.

THE best automobile show ever held in Canada, and the third best show on the American Continent this year, is now in progress at the Armories. The only displays which can be regarded as surpassing it in the value of the cars shown and the importance of the exhibit, are those held at New York and Chicago. And it is doubtful if even they were greatly superior in beauty and interest. In any case, the present show at the Armories is by very long odds the best exhibition of the kind ever held in this country, and it is one which no one who is at all interested in motors or motoring, or merely in a beautiful and animated scene, should miss seeing.

When the show was formally opened last Saturday evening by Lieutenant-Governor Gibson, the scene was one such as is seldom witnessed even in the Armories, which have been the theatre of many brilliant events. The interior of the big building, usually of the most sombre appearance, was transformed into blaze of light and color. Overhead, in the galleries and on the walls, miles of red, white and blue bunting were festooned, and powerful arc lights radiated brilliantly from hundreds of shining cars. Between four and five thousand people thronged the aisles, which ran east and west through the rows of automobiles, and the sonorous hum of conversation was broken from time to time by the music of the Royal Grenadiers Band. There were three hundred and fifty distinct makes of cars shown, comprising pleasure vehicles, heavy freight trucks, and various types of motor wagons used for warfare. Over a hundred exhibitors have spaces on the floor, and the value of everything shown is estimated at nearly one million dollars.

The co-operation of foreign automobile manufacturers is what gives the show its international character. While the Canadian industries are well represented, the majority of the exhibits are from the United States, and there are English, French and German cars as well. The prices range from \$500 for the little light runabout, to as high as \$10,000 for the palatial Limousine, making an average cost for the general car, of about \$1,600, as against \$1,200 or \$1,300 a couple of years ago.

The first impression of the show gives the idea that there have been a great many changes in the cars in the course of the past year. This is due almost entirely to the adoption of the fore-door types, and to the large number of torpedo models which are shown. A closer inspection of the mechanical details reveals the fact that the construction is very little altered from those of 1910.

Four hundred thoroughbred machines are very tastefully ranged in rows from end to end of the building. A graceful Blériot monoplane—a replica of that in which Count de Lesseps flew over the city of Toronto last summer—is suspended above the entrance, and a "glider" made by a local inventor, hangs from the ceiling in another part of the Armories. The Blériot aeroplane is valued at \$4,000. During the afternoon music was provided by an orchestra, stationed behind a row of palms at the eastern end of the arena. Their place was taken at night by the Grenadiers' Band.

Many convertible bodies in which the rear seat arrangement can be altered to suit various requirements, are displayed, and greater comfort for the passengers is being worked out in all the car designs. Nor are the drivers being forgotten, as many of the enclosed cars are now fitted with foredoors of the same type as the limousine.

Ignition methods are undoubtedly changing, there being a tendency towards absolutely independent systems and self-starting methods. There is also a marked increase in the number of electric headlights, and a tendency to provide in the engine design suitable mounting and driving positions for the lighting generators.

One of the most novel features of the Toronto Automobile Show is the demonstration afforded of the uses of motor vehicles for military purposes. The artillery motor car, armor-plated, and bearing a three-pound Maxim gun firmly locked in the chassis, is but one of the many types which the exhibition presents in its military section. Another highly interesting type is a truck mounting a collapsible wireless mast, also containing batteries and instruments, while nearby stands a searchlight on a motor truck, capable of being operated by electricity in time of war. The co-operation of the military authorities in the Motor Show has been a valuable factor in its success. It was by special permission of Brig.-General Cotton that the use of the Armories for this year's show was conceded.

Comparatively few flashy colors are to be seen. The dark, fine blues, greens, grays and browns and ivory

If you are going to buy a motor car we want the opportunity to prove to you with a practical demonstration why the FORD Model T will prove the most satisfactory, economical and durable car; why it is the best car for you to buy. We want the privilege of taking you over the many superior merits of the FORD Model T cars in comparison with any and all cars regardless of price. We would not coax this comparison so earnestly if we had not the absolute convincing evidence to place before you what FORD Model T cars have accomplished in hill climbing, in travelling over what have been impassable roads to other cars, in giving reliable service every day in the year under all weather and climatic conditions—under the most severe tests to which a motor car can be subjected. We want to show you evidence of actual economies which have come to owners of FORD cars. We want to demonstrate to you the great advantages in FORD Service to FORD owners—the evidence that the FORD Motor Company—immediately and continually, cares for the interests of the owners of FORD Model T cars.

Ford

FORD Model T Touring Car

5 Passengers
4 Cylinders



\$975

With Full Equipment; Extension Top, Automatic Brass Windshield, Speedometer, Two 6-inch Gas Lamps, Generator, 3 Oil Lamps, Horn and Tools, for \$975. F.O.B. Walkerville, Ont.

This Same Car with 3 Oil Lamps Horn and Tools, \$875. F.O.B. Walkerville, Ont.

Ford Service for Ford Owners

The service organization established and maintained by this Company is as complete as human ingenuity can make it. It makes no difference where you may be, you are never very far from a FORD Dealer and, every FORD Dealer's contract with the Ford Motor Company expressly stipulates that such dealer must carry a full or complete stock of FORD parts at all times. Each purchaser of a FORD Model T car receives an individual parts price list at the time of purchase, he knows thereby what each individual part costs; the price is always the same with every FORD Dealer. You can rarely travel 50 miles in this country in any direction without meeting a FORD Dealer, and every Dealer is immediately at the service of the FORD owner. FORD Service for Ford Owners is also well established all through Europe, so that the owner of a FORD Model T car is assured of prompt service in any part of the world. No other manufacturer of motor cars gives this assurance. Investigate this subject with your nearest FORD Dealer.

Consider the FORD Model T Touring Car—4 cylinders, 5 passengers—fully equipped, no extras to buy, for \$975.00. Here is a car that is standard, i.e., no change in the car itself for the last four years. Just a refining of some features, changing body designs and adding little conveniences which have added to the comfort, pleasure and all-around serviceability of the car. A regular family car that will go anywhere, at any time; a 365-day-in-the-year car that brings to you all that any motor car can bring. You buy it complete, without any extras, for \$975.00.

Look at the FORD Model T Torpedo Runabout. Note the snappy, classy design. What a car for two passengers! Consider that you can buy this splendid standard car, completely equipped, for \$900.00.

Consider, you can buy the Open Runabout, fully equipped, for \$875.00.

Consider that the FORD Model T is the lightest weight car in the world, size, power and capacity taken into consideration—weighing but 1,200 pounds. Consider, weight has much to do with the expense or up-keep of a motor car; it costs more in gasoline and oil to operate a heavy car than a light car; three wear out quicker under a heavy weight car than under a light weight car; deeply rutted roads, hills, sand, mud, slush, snow, are much easier to the light weight car than to the heavy weight car; and, when you can get all the service, all the comfort, all the speed, all the pleasure, and all the usefulness in the light-weight car with its modest expense in maintenance, why should you buy a heavy-weight car with its heavy purchase and after expense.

Consider, the FORD Model T car is the Vanadium steel car, and, that Vanadium is the most expensive as well as the strongest steel in the world. Ask any civil engineer about Vanadium steel.

FORD Model T Torpedo Runabout

2 Passengers
4 Cylinders



\$900

With Full Equipment; Extension Top, Automatic Brass Windshield, Speedometer, Two 6-inch Gas Lamps, Generator, 3 Oil Lamps, Horn and Tools, for \$900. F.O.B. Walkerville, Ont.

This Same Car with 3 Oil Lamps, Horn and Tools, \$800. F.O.B. Walkerville, Ont.

Remember, we ask you to buy the FORD Model T car not because it is a cheaper car, but because it is a better car. COME! EXAMINE! COMPARE! And, test with a demonstration: any FORD Dealer is anxious and will promptly give you one.

Toronto Branch: 106-110 Richmond St. West.

Hamilton Branch: 128-132 King Street West

THE FORD MODEL T CARS WILL BE EXHIBITED AT THE TORONTO AUTOMOBILE SHOW AT THE ARMORIES, FEBRUARY 25TH TO MARCH 4TH.

whites mostly are shown. Cushions are also being made deeper and more comfortable, and the bodies are being built of steel or aluminum. Many cars, too, show special designs to prevent the misalignment of the power plant. The lighter cars use the rigid power plant, with the motor clutch and transmission mounted in one unit on a three-point suspension. Another method is to make the motor and

transmission in separate units and mount both on three points. Many cars have the transmission on the rear axle, which simplifies construction and gives better balance to the car. The en-bloc idea of motor casting is being widely adopted. Many cars have the cylinders cast in pairs, but a few separately. The bloc system has the advantage of making a short compact motor, saving weight and

rendering manufacturing of it cheaper.

The factor of style does not play much part in the exhibits of commercial vehicles. But it is in this department of motoring that the future of the industry lies, and much attention has been given to show the possibilities of the motor-truck or dray. Enormous loads of freight are piled on these drays, enough to tax the

strength of six horses, showing that these self-propelled vehicles have a range of action three times as great as the horse-drawn vehicle. Commercial cars are shown for all classes of work and are developed to a high standard of efficiency regarding gasoline and oil consumption.

Bill—What is Gill's favorite cereal?
Jill—Wild oats, I guess.

Irish Poplin Ties

The styles we are showing are new and exclusive. Fine fabrics, fresh from noted Irish looms. Made up for spring wear. Just a welcome suggestion of green, that breathes the spirit of spring. Scarfs that you'll welcome as a delightful change. Look fine. Wear fine. Come and look them over.

DUNFIELD & CO.

22 King St. West
102 Yonge St.SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT
ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

SHIRTS.
A special display of pleated or plain negligee.
\$1.00 and Upwards.

FANCY VESTS.
The latest New York and English cuts, in cashmere and silk mixtures.
\$2.50 and Upwards.

Agents for all DR. JAEGER'S Underwear and specialties
WREYFORD & CO., 85 King St. West

NECKWEAR.
Knitted silk, two tone effects, Paisley or long narrow College shape.
50c. and Upwards.

HALF HOSE.
New fancy cashmere and shot patterns—splendid assortment of colors.
50c. and Upwards.

...NECKWEAR...
Look for this label on the tie you buy
BEST BY TEST

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada was held at the Company's Home Office in Hamilton, Tuesday, 21st February, 1911, at 2 p.m. Mr. David Dexter in the chair, Mr. W. H. Davis acting as Secretary.

The Annual Report, as follows, was read and adopted, on motion of the President, Mr. Dexter, seconded by Dr. M. H. Atkins:—
Your Directors have the honor to present the Report and Financial Statement of the Company for the year which closed 31st December, 1910, duly vouched for by the Auditors.

The new business of the year consisted of two thousand six hundred and forty-three applications for insurance aggregating \$5,897,933.01, of which two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven applications for \$4,750,426.21 were accepted.

As in previous years, the income of the Company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the Company have been increased by \$552,493.55, and have now reached \$2,995,443.08, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for Policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to \$4,846,413.24, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, including \$25,000 set aside as a special addition to policy reserves, amounted to \$2,720,855.00, showing a surplus of \$1,145,558.08. Exclusive of unallocated guarantee capital the surplus to Policyholders was \$275,538.08.

Policies on one hundred and nine lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$192,734.15.

Including Cash Dividends and Dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, with annuities, the total payment to Policyholders amounted to \$339,327.07.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the Company's funds, in first-class bonds, mortgage securities and loans on the Company's policies, amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded a very satisfactory rate of interest.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business. The results of the year indicate a most gratifying progress. Compared with the preceding year, the figures submitted by the Directors for your approval show an advance of nearly ten per cent. in assets.

The assurances carried by the Company now amount to \$22,309,925.42, upon which the Company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus.

The field officers and agents of the Company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the Company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful to the Company's service.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to state that the business of the Company for the current year has been of a very satisfactory character, and that the outlook for the future is most encouraging.

DAVID DEXTER, President and Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company: Gentlemen,—We have carefully audited the books and records of your Company for the year ending 31st December last, and have certified to their accuracy.

The Cash and Journal Vouchers have been closely examined and agree with the entries recorded.

The Debentures, Bonds, etc., in the possession of the Company have been inspected, whilst those deposited with the Government have been verified by certificate, the total agreeing with the amount as shown in the Statement of Assets.

The accompanying Statement, viz. Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, show the result of the year's operations and also the financial position of the Company. Respectfully submitted,

Hamilton, 1st Feb. 1911.
C. S. SCOTT, F.C.A.,
CHARLES STIFF, C.A.,
Auditors.

Financial Statement for 1910

RECEIPTS

Premium and Annuity Income	\$ 757,460 28
Interest, Rents and Profits	193,493 00
Total	\$ 950,953 28

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid to Policyholders	\$ 329,897 07
All Other Payments	250,388 20
Balance	\$ 360,669 01
Total	\$ 950,953 28

ASSETS, DECEMBER 31st, 1911

Debentures and Bonds	\$1,601,299 09
Mortgages	961,532 79
Loans on Policies, Bonds, Stocks, etc.	793,582 90
All Other Assets	729,998 20
Total	\$2,995,443 08

LIABILITIES

Reserve Fund	\$2,046,901 00
Special Addition to Policy Reserves	25,000 00
Death Losses, awaiting proofs	39,032 00
Other Liabilities	15,822 00
Surplus on Policyholders' Accounts	275,538 08
Total	\$2,995,443 08

Assets	\$2,995,443 08
Guarantee Capital	870,000 00
Total Security	\$4,846,443 08
Policies were issued Assuring	\$ 7,750,426 21
Total Insurance in Force	\$2,309,925 42

The following Directors were elected, Dr. M. H. Atkins, F. F. Dalley, David Dexter, David A. Dunlap, John I. Grover, Thomas C. Haslett, John B. Holden, F. J. Howell, John Lennox, R. G. O. Thomson, W. G. Watson, Charles Wurtelle.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected: David Dexter, President and Managing Director, Dr. M. H. Atkins and Thomas C. Haslett, Vice-Presidents; Dr. A. Woolverton, Medical Referee; Thomas C. Haslett, Solicitor.

Messrs. David Dexter, David A. Dunlap, John B. Holden, R. G. O. Thomson, Charles Wurtelle, Executive Committee.

MEN'S WEAR

THE subject of top coats has been somewhat neglected in recent articles, for the reason that rarely has there been such a dearth of styles as during the past year. Other than the Chesterfield model in some of its variations (as winter garments the ulster and fur-lined overcoat are not considered here), there is really no wide fashion, and although there is some tendency to go back to the plain materials, the choice of fabrics is still almost unlimited. From the moderately shaped to full back, and from the fairly short to a length of some forty-eight or nine inches, there is much diversity in detail of cut and finish, including the collar of velvet, or of the same material, open and fly-buttoning, flap and patch pockets, etc., and just now the raglan, or at least sloping, shoulder is especially in vogue for informal garments. Indeed, for this spring, I think the extremely full coat of mixed material, hanging in plenty of folds from the shoulders and without open buttoning, plain collar and patch pockets, is one of the smartest for informal wear, though for evening dress the black and dark gray fabrics in closer fitting cuts are to be advised.

FASHIONS in men's clothing seem to be on the change, and curiously enough it is conservative England that is showing the greatest tendency to break away from the landmarks. A casual reference in an English newspaper tells us that the frock coat is no longer *de rigueur*, which seems a pity, for a man in a new frock coat will think well of himself even with the recollection that he was rude to his mother-in-law. And if the frock coat must go it is obvious that the top hat must go, too, and this is indeed the case. There has always been a tender relationship between these two garments, although no one can say why only a veritable bounder would wear a frock coat

without a top hat. Presumably they came together, and certainly they are going together. In death they are united. But we mourn for the frock coat, remembering that we have one. Then, too, the overcoat. Another one of those peace-destroying paragraphs, this time in The London Chronicle, ask "why did man allow fashion to banish the outside breast pocket (in which to carry a handkerchief) from his overcoat?" Did he allow this? At least the vote was not unanimous. Henceforth we shall have to sneak through back streets with the morning newspaper so carried as to hide that pocket. Time and frugality, without any ostentatious or offensive honesty, will one day furnish a new overcoat, but it seems hard that a mere fashion plate should have the power to blight a garment otherwise irreproachable. For there is no way in which an offending pocket can be suppressed, not when it comes outside. To sew it up would be to suppress its utility while preserving its conspicuousness. And a colored rosette would look arrogant.

If anyone feels himself equal to selecting patterns and colorings of shirts and neckties that will be pre-eminently fashionable this season, I have no doubt that he may have the field all to himself. Certainly I shall not try, because among all the stripe and figure and combination designs, and among the flower, vine and corded effects and the black and blues and greens and reds and browns and tans and grays and purples and yellows, I can see no reason for discrimination. Stripes always predominate, and standard shades are always most common, but if we can find an unusual pattern or shade, so much the better.

THE Kaiser's punctilious regard for the right thing in the right place is demonstrated in the following

FOR A COMFORTABLE TRIP TO MONTREAL.

Secure a berth in a Pullman sleeper on a Grand Trunk train. The smooth roadbed laid with 100-lb. steel rails, together with the only double-track line, makes this the desirable route. Four Grand Trunk trains leave Toronto daily, the 9.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. being particularly attractive, the former carrying dining car and parlor-library car to Montreal, also Pullman sleeper through to Boston, while the latter has five or more Pullman sleepers to Montreal daily (which may be occupied at 9.00 p.m.), and a through Ottawa sleeper. Remember, the Grand Trunk is the only double-track route.

Tickets, berth reservations and full information at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets. Phone Main 4209.

A NEW IDEA IN MOTOR TIRES.

This year's Motor Show now in session at the Armouries has been productive of several new ideas and contrivances for motorists. The merits of these have differed as the exhibits differ. One, however, which has attracted wide recognition and has been largely sold is the Time Test Tire Filler. The idea is simple. The filler is placed in a tire where it hardens and assumes the shape of an inflated tire. It possesses the same resiliency as air but has this advantage over the natural product of the pump: it does not allow the tire to go flat, renders a tire free from punctures, blow-outs and rim-cutting and gives more wear to a tire tread because it does not vary in its pressure as air does from natural causes or from tire leaks. It also does away with the necessity of carrying extra tire equipment or repair kit. It can be seen at any time at the office of the Time Test Tire Filler, 492 Adelaide St. W.

NEW YORK'S GREAT PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

One of the greatest works of modern times was the construction of the concrete-lined steel tubes under the Hudson and East Rivers, the tunnelling of Manhattan Island, and the erection of the magnificent Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York, bringing the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad into the heart of New York City.

An illustrated booklet describing this great work, and telling what it means to the New York passenger, has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad and will be sent postpaid to any address by George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp. Send for it.

The Captain (1500)—So the dungeon game won't work? The Warder—No. Somebody smuggled an empty hoghead and a couple of wall-mottos in to the prisoner, and he thinks he's in a Rathskeller.

For Men who Really Care How They Look

W.T.R.

is the mark of satisfaction in Shirt and Collar Wear

PLAZA CASTLE BRAND

Collar of Ease 30 for 3

THAT atmosphere of refinement and good breeding formerly conveyed by Custom Made linen is now the prerogative of every man who will make use of the style, fit and wear, TAILORED into every Shirt and Collar marked

W.T.R.



PERRINGLOVES

STYLE-FIT-DURABILITY



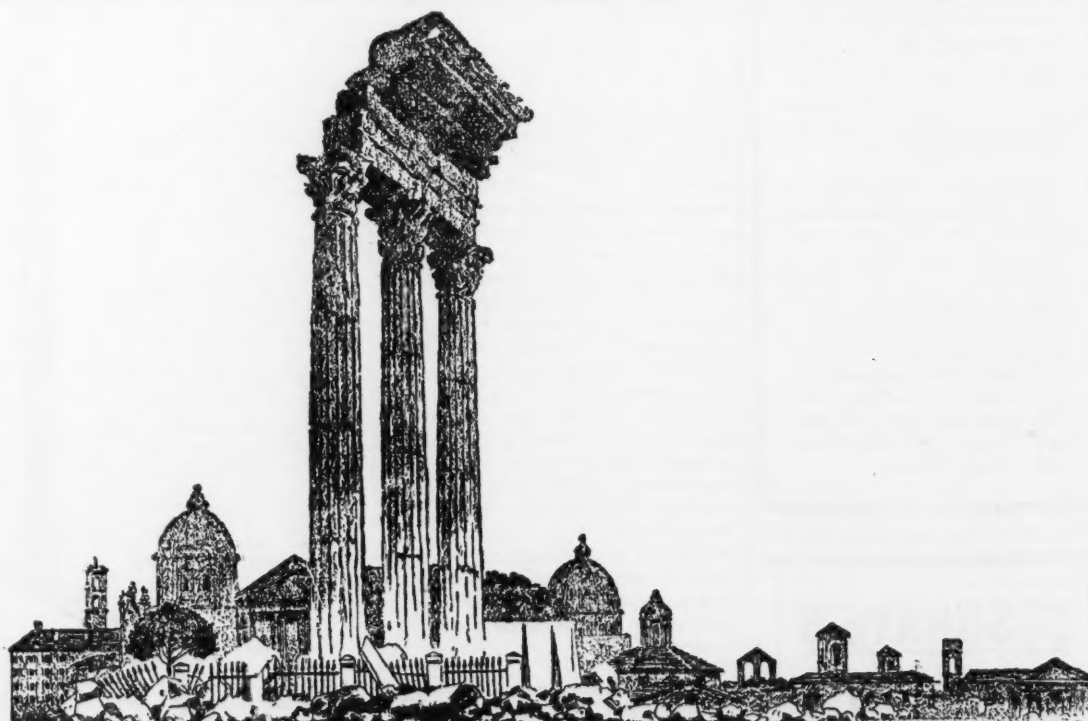
Let Us Smooth Away Your Wrinkles

Careful as you may be, your clothing soon loses its new look. That is where McEachren comes in. Our driver will call at your home for anything that needs cleaning, dyeing, or repairing—feathers, gloves, gowns, suits—anything.

'Phone us. New methods make pleasing results certain.

McEACHREN, THE CLEANER, 20 Adelaide St. West
Phone Main 2376

anecdote that comes from Berlin: The Crown Prince, remarking with One afternoon he came to the surprise his father's superb naval dress, asked: "But where are you going?" "To the Aquarium," was the reply. "I'd like you to come out with me."

ROMAN MONUMENTS
Two Thousand Years Old

still endure unimpaired. Stripped of their facings of stone and tile by the ravages of time, the concrete remains, and the cement used in their construction was vastly inferior to the Portland cement of to-day. Age strengthens rather than weakens this wonderful building material.

If You Would Know More About Cement

come to the Cement Show at the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, March 6th to 11th. Here you will find exhibited and illustrated every phase of the use of concrete—the unique decorative and architectural effects it permits of—the progress that is being made in its use.

There will be a cement plant in operation, showing exactly how cement is made. For the first time in Canada will be shown a "cement gun," a marvellous machine that facilitates the application of concrete mixture. These, together with other unique displays, should decide you to come to

THE CEMENT SHOW
AT THE ST. LAWRENCE ARENA

Admission 25 Cents

Music Notes

From across the ocean glowing tributes to Miss Kathleen Parlow's abilities have been reaching us for some seasons past, and now the opportunity to hear this phenomenal violinist has been provided by the management of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, who have engaged her for their concert at Massey Hall on 15th March. In New York city, where only the most sensational and superlative musical achievements arouse interest, her coming was awaited with challenging scepticism. As her introductory number she chose the Tschalkowsky concerto, in which she was a revelation of unalloyed delight and her triumph was instantaneous and momentous, and stamped her as the greatest woman violinist of our day. Her playing is characterized by mastery authority and elan, depth of feeling and poignancy of expression, and even New Yorkers say that few violinists play this astounding work with its harrowing difficulties with such impeccable intonations and with such sweetness of tone as this young and lissome newcomer.

The annual song recital of the well-known baritone, Mr. Arthur Blight, revealed him as an artist of steady melowing powers. He was in admirable voice and in phrasing and charm of expression—and when necessary dramatic power—he showed himself equalled by few Canadian singers. His programme was also of a most tasteful and artistic character.

The Toronto Conservatory of Music has issued an organ syllabus of the most comprehensive and reliable character for the use of its students in the organ examinations of the institution. The book contains 75 pages and is issued uniformly with the piano syllabus, also including the specification of the Cassavant organ in the Conservatory Music Hall. The grades represented under duly classified heads are: Primary, Junior, intermediate, senior and post-graduate, in all

over one thousand compositions. The composers represented range from those old masters who laid the foundation of organ playing and organ literature to the most advanced of modern French and English writers. Preference has been given in making selections to genuine organ music, although, to meet present-day tastes and requirements, "arrangements" of famous works are included in the post-graduate list.

The sixth annual concert of the Trinity College Glee Club, under the baton of the well-known choral conductor, Mr. Francis Coombs, showed the steady advances which have been made by this organization. In clarity of enunciation, refinement of phrasing and volume of tone the choristers were most praiseworthy. A particularly delightful offering was Sullivan's part song, "The Long Day Closes." The Jan Hambourg Trio lent attractive assistance.

The recent song recital of Miss Marion Dykes Spencer, of Haverhill Hall, won an appreciative audience. Miss Spencer, who came from England six months ago, showed a high degree of artistic accomplishment and rendered a most modern and interesting programme. Miss Mary Morley was a charming accompanist and Miss Jeannette Killmaster rendered a number of piano solos in her usual brilliant manner.

Mr. Franklin Riker, who is well known in Toronto, will sing this (Saturday) afternoon with Boris Hambourg, the 'celist, at an afternoon recital given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holden Huss in their Carnegie Hall studios. He has been winning golden opinions this season and his recital at the Conservatory Music Hall on Tuesday, March 4th, should arouse a great deal of public interest.

At present the pianist, Arthur Friedheim, is touring Mexico and from despatches received he is meeting with great success. The demand made for seats is so large that hundreds are unable to gain admission. The remarkable hold that Friedheim has on the public is surprising. He is creating more enthusiasm than ever. For the convenience of the

public, a subscription list will open at Massey Hall Monday next. Subscribers have first choice of seats, which will be allotted in order of subscription.

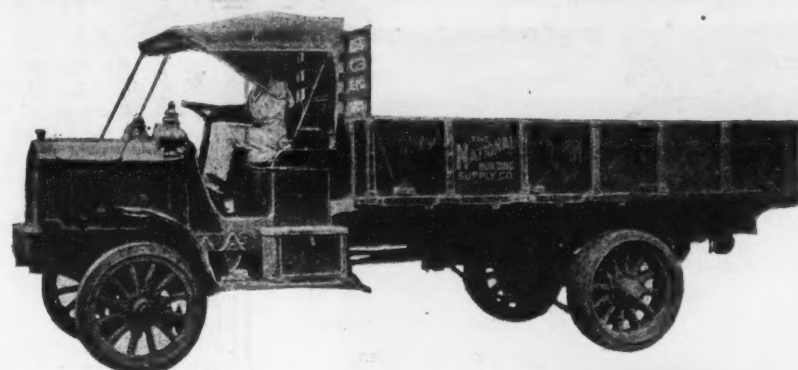
A miscellaneous recital was given in the music hall of Bishop Bethune College, Oshawa, on Saturday afternoon last by Miss Mabel F. Boddy, pianist; Miss J. Muriel Goggin, contralto; Miss Flossie M. Poppet, reader, and the College choral class, under the direction of Mr. W. J. McNally, which was greatly enjoyed by the members of the staff and the pupils as well as a goodly number of friends from the town and several who went down from Toronto for the occasion.

A very interesting programme was given in the Conservatory Music Hall last Saturday afternoon by pupils of the pianoforte and vocal departments, intermediate grade. The teachers represented were Miss Eva L. Hughes, Miss Annie Johnson, Miss Ethel Rolls, Miss Ada J. F. Twohy, Miss Mabel F. Boddy, Mrs. J. W. Bradley, Mr. Donald Herald, Miss Mary L. Caldwell.

Alice Nielsen, the popular prima donna, and her operatic concert company will visit Toronto on April 3rd. This well-known organization will come direct from the Boston Opera House, and they will give only four concerts on this tour. Miss Nielsen will be assisted by Maria Claessens, Ruby Cutter Savage, Bernice Fisher, Ernesto Giaccone, Rodolfo Fornari, Giuseppe Perini, and Robert LaSalle, the brilliant young tenor. The programme will consist of solos, duets, trios, quartettes, and sextettes from such popular grand operas.

On Saturday afternoon, the piano and vocal pupils of Dr. Torrington gave a most interesting recital in the hall of the Toronto College of Music.

The postponed recital of Mr. Chauncey E. Johnson (pupil of Mr. Arthur Blight) will be given in the Margaret Eaton School of Expression on Thursday evening, March 9th. Assistance will be given by Miss Frances Wood, violinist (pupil of Mr. Frank Bachford), and Miss Frances Jenner Williams, pianiste (pupil of Mr. Peter Kennedy).



"Built on Steel—
Wears like Steel."



THE construction of the Goodrich Wireless Tire for motor trucks absolutely eliminates the factor which causes the breakdown of other types of tires—friction between the rubber and the fastening devices. Most solid rubber truck tires become unserviceable long before their treads are worn out.



The GOODRICH WIRELESS TIRE

is "built on steel and wears like steel." Internal friction in it is impossible. It cannot wear away by abrasion, except on the tread itself.

The Goodrich Wireless Tire consists of three integral factors, a special steel base, a hard rubber sub-base, and a soft rubber tread or tire proper, all of which factors are inseparably vulcanized together. The fastening point of the Goodrich Wireless Tire

is **STEEL TO STEEL**, and is absolutely secure.

A few of the advantages Goodrich Wireless Tires afford are: Increased mileage, freedom from repairs, decreased cost per mile, adaptability to standard wheel sizes.

A positive guarantee of full service accompanies every sale of Goodrich Wireless Tires.

Inspect them at the Motor Show or at our salesrooms.

AUTO TIRE CO., Limited

134 BAY STREET, TORONTO

"Canadian" Tires

FIRST QUALITY—QUALITY FIRST

Service Counts Most

The Big Advertising Features of
"Canadian" Tires are Real Service
and Maximum Satisfaction.

SUPPLIED ON ALL CARS

**The Canadian
Consolidated Rubber
Company, Limited**

Toronto Branch and Tire Depot

No. 1 Front St. East

Tire Depots at London and Brantford.

BIG SALE OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES,

tubes and chains, for 10 days only, beginning February 27. We are offering tires, tubes and chains at the following prices. We wish to impress on you that the tires, tubes and chains we are offering are all first-class goods, and the tires and tubes are all firsts, with the maker's name on them. This is the greatest snap ever offered on tires, tubes and chains in Canada, and it will pay you to avail yourself of this opportunity. We have bought out a large stock of tires and tubes, which we purchased for less than it costs to manufacture them, which enables us to make you this offer. Rubber is advancing in price every day, and you may expect an advance in automobile tires, between now and the 1st of May.

Remember these prices are good for 10 days only, and our terms are spot cash.

	Smooth Tread Tires.	Inner Tubes.	Tire Chains.
30x3 1/2	\$22.00	\$ 4.00	\$2.50
32x3 1/2	23.00	5.00	2.75
32x4	22.00	7.00	5.00
34x4	34.00	7.00	6.00
33x4	33.00	7.00	5.50
32x4	38.00	7.00	6.25
36x4	48.00	10.00	6.75
36x6	65.00	11.00	7.75

OTHER SIZES CAN BE SUPPLIED.

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With nothing ahead and a good road beneath, almost any car will bring pleasure to its owner, but how many cars are *exactly* and immediately obedient to the quick, decisive movements of a driver? In the

"GUY 30"

simplicity of control has reduced to a minimum the liability of confusion. One foot pedal operates the foot brake and clutch, and the drive is straight to the rear axle. Think of what a comfort this is to a driver in a tight corner. For city driving, no change of gears is necessary.

The "Guy 30" is the product of honest and thorough workmanship. Throughout, it is of the famous "Guy Quality" which for fifty years has been known to the discriminating as the standard for carriage building. The same sound principles have been applied to the construction of the "Guy 30." It is luxuriously finished within and without, and is the embodiment of grace and comfort. While it is classed as a five-passenger car, it is roomy enough to seat seven comfortably and extra seats can be provided if required.

The "Guy 30" is completely equipped with wind-shield, speedometer, clock, gas headlights, oil side and tail lamps, black mohair top, Rushmore generator, horn, full set of tools, and jack.

All valves are enclosed, cylinders offset, gears helically cut, unit power plant, multiple disc clutch, one universal joint, wheel base 117 inches, wheels 36 inches.

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The Musical Triumph of the Canadian Musical Season was scored by

TETRAZZINI

in Massey Hall on Friday evening. Cold type cannot describe the warmth of the reception accorded this charming Prima Donna, much less tell of the delights of a voice that has stirred the people of two continents to the highest point of enthusiasm.

It was in keeping with the entire character of the programme and due the large and cultured audience assembled, that a

Heintzman & Co. Piano

the piano of ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co.—par excellence the piano of the greatest artists—should be used on this occasion.

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Out-of-town customers may have rugs sent on approval.

Special prices will prevail until Mr. Babayan's departure on his buying trip in the Eastern rug markets at an early date.

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"Several of my friends have told me," roared the caller, a portly, paunchy individual with a fiery nose, "that your paper the other day spoke of me as 'the monumental demagogue of the age.'" "Whoever told you that," vociferated the editor, quivering with indignation, "uttered an in-

famous falsehood! We spoke of you as 'the monumental demagogue of the age.'" The Virtuoso—He paid \$4,000 for a Whistler. The Drummer—Gee! You can get a Singer for about fifty dollars.

Banquets and Their Critics.

THERE is observable of late a tendency in high places to speak lightly of an ancient institution. Even the President of the United States has suggested that information regarding the amount of money spent for banquets in this country would be valuable to the statistician. An English newspaper has referred scornfully to "the touching belief the Tories have had throughout their history in the efficacy of dining as the remedy for all party ills." The specific objections that its critics make against the banquet do not concern us, but we are taken aback by their tone. One can understand lack of respect for such modern contrivances as governments and juries. But how can any man whose imagination is stirred by the long and varied vista of the past, any man who feels the subtle thrill of connection with civilizations whose very tombs are buried, any man, in short, with a soul—how can he flout that exquisite mingling of wisdom and wine that, in a variety of forms, has made its unsteady way from century to century?

The origin of the banquet, like the origin of the greatest institutions, is lost. Doubtless it began when some denizen of the stone age, a little shrewder than his fellows, having marked his own expanding philanthropy after a long sitting at the board and drinking of the mead, be-thought himself to turn this strange phenomenon into profit for himself and his tribe. He first tried it on his personal enemies. Giving them such guarantees of weapons and retainers as would suffice to protect them from all possibility of harm from his mysterious offer of hospitality, he gathered them about the largest rock he could find and made them eat, drink, and be merry. With what misgivings they entered upon the feast we can hardly imagine, in a day when banquets are as grasshoppers for number. But gradually their vigilance must have relaxed. Little by little they ceased to fasten their eyes upon their generous host. At last, one smiled. Another, of a reckless turn, laughed aloud. The day was won. As a result of the bargaining that followed these favorable signs, the ingenious giver of the feast found himself richer by many flocks than he could have become in any other way. But he did not stop here. From personal enemies he proceeded to tribal foes. This was an obviously harder task. But when, after we can never know what difficulties, he at length found himself at the head of a table on the one side of which sat those of his own tribe, with their hated opponents ranged on the other, he rejoiced exceedingly. And his tribe grew rich and powerful.

The prevalence of war in the early stages of society is thus to be explained as due to a distrust of the deadly device of the banquet-table. Dull as many tribes were, they were not too dull to see that their land was less after a day of hospitality with a neighboring tribe than it was before, and, by whatever invention of superstition to explain the fact, came to believe in the inherent evil of feasts and put their trust in the sword. It was not until a more purely intellectual addition was made that the institution recovered popularity and took on its permanent form. The wonder with which men look at the British Constitution for its perfect yet unplanned adaptation of means to ends is no greater than that with which we should view the banquet. Who would have been so bold as to assert, before its actual demonstration, that the height of gastronomy is also the height of mentality? Could the profoundest thinker have discovered, by the processes of reason alone, the relation between an *entree* and an epigram? And what philosophical schemer could so successfully have contrived an institution for improving digestion and discussion in equal measure? When we regard a banquet calmly, we can but marvel at the perfect balance between its cuisine and its culture.

For these reasons we can but hope that insidious attempts to injure a great institution by making light of it will ignominiously fail. The banquet-table may have its faults. There may be a tendency to lay too much stress upon its purely intellectual features, with the consequence of driving away from its genial atmosphere those who are in most need of its post-prandial stimulus. But is this fault necessarily fatal? The profundity of the after-dinner speaker is, we admit, proverbial. Lost in the depths of his wisdom, he too frequently requires an interminable time to find his way to his goal. The trouble, however, lies with the system under which he operates. In what other field of human activity does one receive his reward before he has earned it? Let the present vicious order of proceedings be reversed. After an initial course, cunningly devised to secure the attendance of every guest not positively incapacitated, let the speakers be an-

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JACKDAW OF RHEIMS

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LONDON AND PARIS } Pay the highest prices for **POMMERY**

nounced. Let it be distinctly understood, and enforced by the Toastmasters' Association, that, while the other diners are to be served as usual, not a single orator shall taste a viand until he has uttered his concluding sentence.

A MONTH or so after Nat Willis' recent marriage, Mrs. Willis, formerly La Belle Titcombe, the bareback rider, was in the kitchen overseeing the breakfast preparations. "Nat," she called to her husband. No answer. "Nat!" she repeated. Again no answer. Five times, five no-answers. Entering the dining room, Mrs. Willis saw her husband at table, absently reading a copy of the New York American. "My Gawd!" she sighed. "To think that I married a bookworm!"

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FINANCIAL SATURDAY NIGHT.

32 PAGES

PAGES 17 TO 24

VOL. 24, No. 21.

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Financial Comment

IN view of the continued scarcity of money in Montreal and Toronto, a comparison of the statements submitted to government by the chartered banks at the end of December and January last, together with those submitted a year ago, will be of interest:

	Dec., 1909.	Jan., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.
Circulation	\$1,320,000	\$1,370,000	\$1,370,000	\$1,370,000
Deposits, demand ..	261,285,000	258,425,000	260,211,000	270,178,000
Deposits, notice ..	499,062,000	508,208,000	544,221,000	549,774,000
Deposits, foreign ..	75,088,000	83,368,000	70,576,000	68,106,000
Balance due other banks	4,186,000	5,219,000	4,787,000	5,163,000
Balance due U.K. ..	2,012,000	4,188,000	1,573,000	2,028,000
Total liabilities ..	970,976,000	962,028,000	1,036,076,000	1,015,676,000
Balance due from U. K.	17,296,000	13,823,000	16,138,000	16,138,000
Bonds and stocks ..	50,052,000	51,843,000	59,520,000	58,991,000
Call loans, Canada ..	63,654,000	63,946,000	63,984,000	60,201,000
Call loans, foreign ..	138,605,000	127,535,000	90,710,000	83,797,000
Current loans, Can. ..	592,742,000	590,984,000	677,005,000	682,607,000
Current loans, foreign	40,073,000	37,866,000	40,400,000	38,363,000
Total assets	1,157,781,000	1,149,364,000	1,229,791,000	1,211,259,000

The most significant item in the above comparison is probably the increase of \$4,500,000 in the current loans, bringing the total of \$682,507,000, the greatest total, for this item, ever recorded in Canada. It will be observed that a year ago there was a reduction of \$2,000,000 in January as compared with the previous month. The previous year there was but a slight reduction. An increase in January over December is rather unusual and indicates the position of affairs in Canada at the present time. Liabilities during January reached ten figures for the first time. They decreased slightly in January while assets increased. Returning to loans, however, we see that the increase in current loans took place largely at the expense of call loans abroad, these showing a decrease of \$7,000,000. At the same time, call loans in Canada decreased \$3,700,000 and foreign current loans \$2,000,000, so that the banks were \$8,000,000 better off on the total loan account than in December. Simultaneously, deposits on notice increased \$5,500,000 and those on demand decreased nearly \$11,000,000, and those abroad over \$2,000,000. The loan and deposit accounts consequently balance not far from where they were in December. Subsequently it is likely that there has been a considerable increase in the loan account, on call, if not also for time.

MINING procedure has certainly improved enormously in Canada since the SATURDAY NIGHT first began to hammer the life out of the wildcatter. Whether this is due to the SATURDAY NIGHT or to a natural revolt at the methods which had been in vogue, is neither here nor there. Certain it is that the public has become uncommonly wary of the mining promoter, and that it takes a pretty fair proposition to pass muster to-day. The promoter is none the less anxious to sell scrip, but the victim is becoming wise. Perhaps it is between seasons, and the new crop of victims has not yet reached the harvesting stage.

These comments are suggested by a three-line item in a daily paper. It reads as follows:

"In January the La Rose production was 318,197 ounces, gross value \$168,468. Operating profits were \$118,497."

Time was when that item would have been worth a column. I would leave it at that were it not that a statement was recently made that La Rose was shortly to be placed on an increased dividend basis. At present the stock pays 8 per cent., and it is assumed that it is to be given 12 per cent., as formerly, in addition to which, however, was formerly a bonus of 4 per cent.

In the days of its big dividends, La Rose wasn't half the mine it is to-day. There was then but one mine producing—the original La Rose—and many thought its limit had been reached. Recent discoveries have practically renewed the old mine, and in addition the Princess and the Lawson are heavy producers. Evidence is accumulating in favor of the Fisher-Epelt ground, and there is no reason to suppose that the University and the La Rose extension will not be all right. At any rate, the cost of developments now carried by three properties. Although the production was affected during January by power troubles, the operating profits indicated an average of say, \$1,500,000 for the year. At 8 per cent., the dividend would take \$600,000, and at 12 per cent, \$900,000. So that at the higher rate the mining profits for the year would be \$500,000 more than dividends. In addition to all this, there is now a surplus of over \$1,000,000.

This is pretty conservative mining practice and yet, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, there are those who doubt that the dividend will be increased for some little time to come. They make the claim that a mine like La Rose, with so much undemonstrated territory within the silver zone, and with such possibilities, should have a surplus of twice one million dollars. Already the Nipissing surplus is largely in excess of one million, and is continually being added to. Certainly these are different views from those we have heard in Canada in the past.

While it is never wise to have more money hanging around than can be made use of, one cannot help applauding the views just quoted. Mining is precarious, and although the La Rose has a heap of proven territory, it has a still greater heap unproven. Money is always a good thing to have, if only the management can be trusted. Because, after all, it is easier to misuse the money you have than the money you have not, and overflowing coffers are apt to attract attention. Many shareholders who need the dividends and who have been looking forward to them will be disappointed if the rate is not increased. On the other hand, there are many who would hold up both hands for allowing the surplus to increase yet a while longer. At the end of this year it should be close to two millions, and, of course, the stock would reflect the value which the increased surplus would warrant. I am disposed to favor the view that there will be no increase the coming quarter, and in any case cannot help applauding a policy which is such a striking contrast to that which prevailed in most Canadian mining undertakings up till recent times.

ACCORDING to newspaper reports, Dr. Hollander, who occupies the position of Professor of Economics

of the John Hopkins University, makes the hopeful prediction that the time will come when poverty will be as obsolete as slavery. The doctor bases his opinions upon his historical studies and his personal investigations into the charitable methods in vogue to-day.

Notwithstanding the reasons offered by the optimistic professor, his conclusions are certainly correct. Poverty is not a natural condition, notwithstanding that it is so prevalent, and also notwithstanding the remark which is so frequently quoted, "The poor ye have always with you." But one thing, however, is certain, poverty will never be removed by charitable methods. Poverty is simply the result of wrong economic conditions, and as soon as these are righted the evils which now seem so natural will unquestionably be ameliorated, if not altogether eradicated.

The annual production of wealth is largely in excess of the amount required to give comfort and even luxury to all if it were spread out with reasonable evenness instead of being heaped up in places like the Rocky Mountains. Good economics would not produce equality in

THE experience of the Montreal Street Railway leads one to reflect upon the manner in which old abuses disappear and the people gradually obtain what they please to term their rights, notwithstanding all that can be done to oppose them. For years past the Montreal Street Railway has been giving Montreal as good a street car service as one would have expected, when all the conditions were taken into consideration. Perhaps there are few cities where it is more difficult to give a good service. There is much up-hill haulage, and the hills are none of your gentle inclines, either. Even on the level, the hauls are long, because the distance between the river and Mount Royal is not great, so that the city is crushed out at both ends and elongated. The people are now living away out around the mountain. It seems quite likely that the average trip per passenger is considerably longer than in most cities and that when the trip is short it is uphill and presumably, therefore, costly. In addition to this, the snow storms and blizzards which strike the city during the winter are a source of great expense. Every-

which it will be in order for the M.S.R. management to answer. To begin with, he wants to know if the railway would pay the city a substantial percentage of earnings arising out of the operations of the system, the present payment from the company being only half as much as the city of Toronto receives from its system.

He then asks if the company would be prepared to sell 10 tickets for 25c. instead of 8 tickets as heretofore, during working hours, and 12 instead of 10 to school children during certain hours, and if it would place sufficient cars on the system to give each passenger a seat.

That's enough to take one's breath away.

He wants to know if the company is prepared to pay one-third the cost of the permanent pavement the city lays and to maintain at its sole expense, from curb to curb all the permanent pavements through which its lines run and to remove all the snow from curb to curb. In addition to this, he asks if the company will increase its headway on the important lines from 5 to 3 minutes, place its feeders and return wires in underground conduits, build and operate additional lines as the City Council may consider necessary, and submit to the decision of the Public Utilities Commission.

I hope it is possible to do all these things. If it is, it is time everyone knew it, and that they insisted upon it being done in all cities. It causes one to regret that the demand was not made on the road in the old days so that the people might all these years have had such a service as depicted. Also, it is an encouragement to the city of Toronto to know that Mr. Wanklyn considers that these proposals are reasonable. Detroit papers please copy.

If a service of this kind can be given in Montreal, it can surely be given anywhere, and it is time that street railways were brought up with a short turn and compelled to provide them. We live and learn. It is doubtful if the citizens in their most hopeful moment ever asked for more or expected nearly so much. For that matter, of course, Montreal has not got it either, as yet.

Economist

AUGUSTUS HEINZE AND PORCUPINE

By ALEX. GRAY.

JUDGING from propositions for co-operation in the promotion of the Foster claims at Porcupine, Mr. F. Augustus Heinze is not adhering to his professed policy of respect for Canadian law and sentiment. When he came from the scenes of his trials, and announced that he always had received fair play in Canada, the presumption was he would accord to the public a measure of what he presumably craved. He went to Porcupine, looked over the gold fields undergoing exploitation, and entered into an arrangement with one of the owners of claims, by which he was to pay \$50,000 down and more on the installment plan until the entire purchase price was provided.

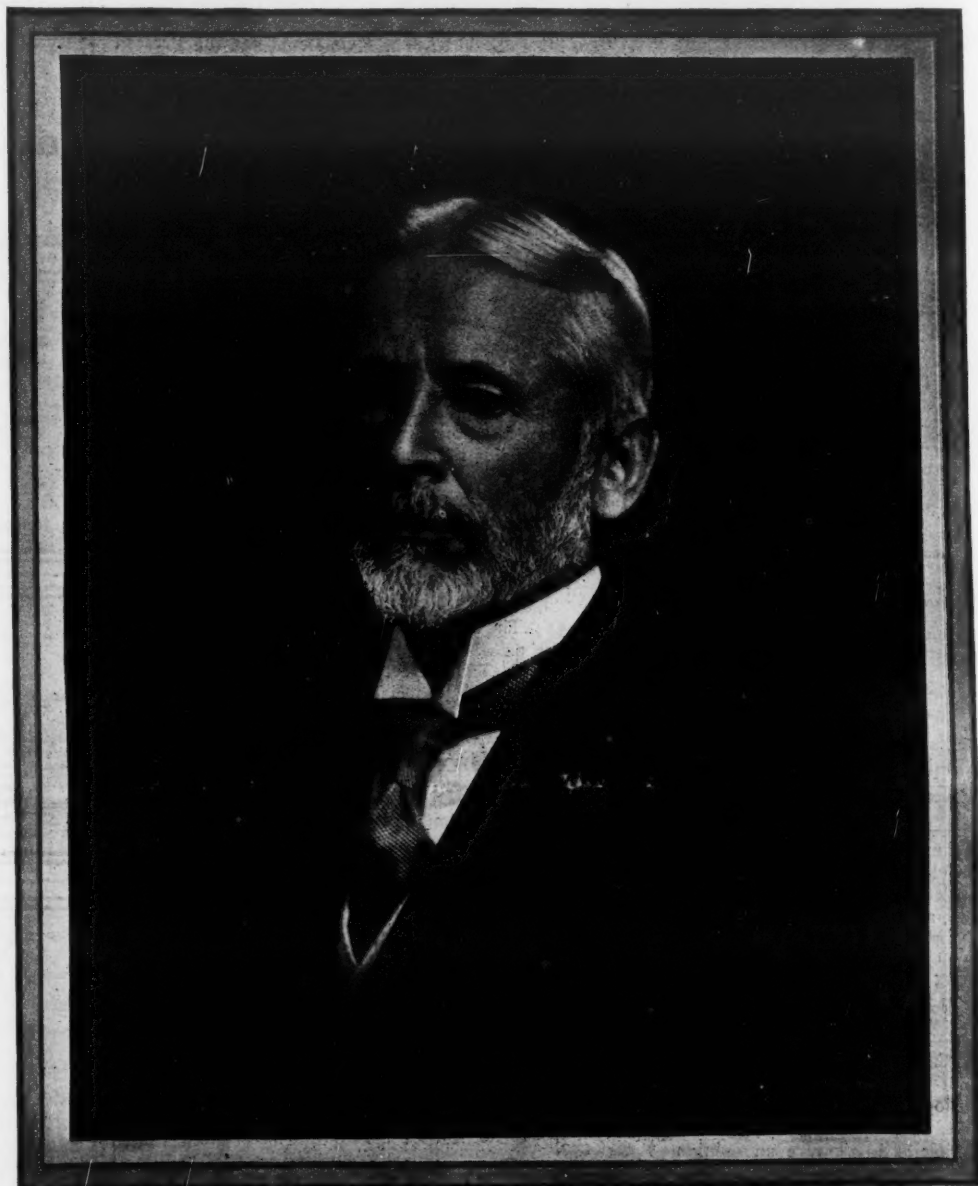
Having experience in such matters, and never having been accused of stupidity in the circumstances, he accepted terms which a less speculative mining capitalist would not have entertained. It was impossible in midwinter for him to fully inform himself as to the value of the Foster claims, but he thought the opportunity to hitch on to the Dome developments justified a long shot. He had been given to understand by the person with whom the negotiations were conducted that all interests in the ground would be harmonized, that the titles were in perfect shape.

Mr. Heinze sought to make the Davis-Daly Copper Company, in which he is active, meet half of the first payment. In this, the report is, he did not succeed, as Davis-Daly shareholders intervened. Perhaps Mr. Heinze was not at fault in diverting the amount from copper and devoting it to prospecting for gold—whether or no he violated business ethics in the way he attempted this. At any rate he was blocked by his Bostonian shareholders, and it transpired that he could not make all the owners of the Foster claims see eye to eye with Mr. Clement A. Foster. The Pell and Woodward interests had not been in accord with Mr. Foster for some time. Mr. Foster promised Mr. Heinze he would appease those interests. Mr. Heinze upbraided Mr. Foster for not delivering "the goods." To further complicate the affair, others resented the deal because they were not consulted—and had been left at the post.

HERE was Mr. Heinze, opposed by a Davis-Daly contingent, compelled to put up his own cash, beset by owners in the Foster, ready and anxious to begin operations at Porcupine. The secret was well kept; yet there were warm half hours in the Heinze headquarters at the King Edward. Western mining men were solicited to relieve the financial strain. Toronto brokers were taken into Mr. Heinze's confidence. That was before a Boston lawyer broadcasted the statement that Mr. Heinze was worth over \$3,000,000, otherwise there might have been enquiries why the noted speculator did not finance the Foster transaction without giving Torontonians so much at sacrificial figures.

Even now it is not too late for Mr. Heinze and his partners in this Foster promotion to recall their proposals. They are not in accord with the Heinze resolution to reform and to duly regard the Canadian law and laity. To the contrary, the suggestions partake of kitting, if not of "wildcatting." Whoever takes a part of the Foster promotion on the lines being laid down by Mr. Heinze—before the claims are prospected and proved—risks loss and the credit of very promising gold fields. If Mr. Heinze persists in prematurely over-capitalizing his chances of making a mine of the Foster, "twere better that he betake himself to Butte." The same applies to P. Chester Thompson, whilom associate of Mr. Heinze, who is the moving spirit in the Dome Extension, and who has enlisted a few Toronto business men in that concern. Canada is not going to be exploited by stale speculators. It has enough undesirables of its own making without recruiting from elsewhere.

For the second week of January, C.P.R. earnings showed an increase of \$139,000.



JAMES RYRIE: Business Man and Philanthropist.

An article dealing with Mr. Ryrie will be found on page 23 of this issue.

wealth, nor would we have it so. There is no equality between different individuals, so far as their productive capacity is concerned; therefore, the reward should not be equal. But good economics would insure a return to each which would be much more in harmony with the productive efforts each puts forth than is the case under existing conditions.

THE rapidity with which water towers were being erected in various cities of Canada, a few years ago, resulted in a number of accidents, few of which are better remembered, probably, than that which took place in 1907, in the warehouse of Boivin & Wilson, Montreal. The big water tank broke through the building and caused loss of life and the destruction of much valuable property. An even worse accident was that which took place in connection with the Herald building, Montreal, where the burning of the building and fearful loss of life were the result. Much greater care has since been exercised respecting the engineering features of water towers.

Considerable litigation followed the Boivin & Wilson disaster. The firm mentioned took action against the Bogel Company, the contractors who undertook to equip the warehouse with the fire protection system, of which the water tower was a part. The Bogel Company in turn sued the Gardner Company, the contractors who erected the tower; and the Gardner Company took an action in sub-warranty against the Montreal Locomotive Works, which constructed the steel supports. The question hinged on whether the fault lay with the steel work or with the walls of the building. An immense amount of evidence was taken, with the result that the judge decided that the building had not been strong enough, thus placing the responsibility upon the Bogel Company, against whom he gave damages for \$9,500. This will no doubt have the very beneficial result of causing contractors to be more careful in matters of this kind.

To test the strength of a building should be a simple enough matter for those whose scientific knowledge or whose experience has led in that direction. The day of guesswork, one would imagine, should be pretty well over by this time. One cannot but be startled at the light-hearted manner in which many of these decisions seem to have been made in the past, notwithstanding the fact that property and lives depended upon the accuracy of the estimates.

thing considered, therefore, the company has to meet many difficulties which are not present in other cities. At the same time, there is every reason to suppose that the company has made a great deal of money in its time. It is now paying 10 per cent. on its stock and some of this stock was issued at considerable below the market as a "melon" to shareholders.

Notwithstanding the fact that the service has been for years much as it is at present, complaints were comparatively few until recently. Now and again some one mildly expressed the view that the company was making too much out of the town and that it was not paying a proper proportion of its earnings for the enormously valuable privilege of the use of the streets. Others kicked periodically about the poorness and infrequency of the service, the overcrowding and dirtiness of cars and the fact that they could not get seats, just as they do in other towns. On the whole the feeling was that the service, compared with other places, was not too bad. Yet, there is no doubt that if all public utility companies were being compelled to render under Caesar the things that were Caesar's not only would the service be better but the city's share would show a large increase.

Last summer the ownership of the Street Railway changed hands in a night, as it were. Financial people interested in the success of the Canadian Power Co. started after the M.S.R. control one morning and the previous owners never knew what was happening till it was all over. Hardly had the new directorate taken office, however, before trouble began. The road was under the same management, to all intents and purposes, and the service, if no better, was no worse. But the kicking began from all quarters and kept up through months, and at last reached the city council, and the Board of Control. Out of it all it begins to look as though the public would benefit, so let us give thanks.

CONTROLLER WANKLYN, who from his former association with the street railway is in a splendid position to know just what the city would be justified in asking the company to do as well as to know just what the company could do without hurting itself, has the negotiations with the railway in hand. As the price of a renewal of the franchise, he has propounded a few queries

GOOD BONDS

Province of Ontario 3½'s, due 1926.
City of Toronto 4's, due 1944.
City of Erie 5's, due 1939.
City of Stratheona 4½'s, due 1950.
City of Revelstoke 5's, due 1960.

Ontario Power Co. 5's, due 1943.
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Fire and Marine

GOLD AND DRSS



Jordan, Ont., Feb. 18, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you kindly give me through your columns in the SATURDAY NIGHT your opinion of Peterson Lake Mining stock as a speculation at its present level?

W. B. S.
It is fairly loaded with speculation. You have a gambler's chance; are you a gambler?

Re Sterling Oil Company, of Beaumont, Texas. I have a letter from C. C. McDonald, secretary of State for Texas, in which he informs me that the above company forfeited its right to do business in Texas on July 2, 1910.

L. D., Toronto: Your savings—those of the working-man, are much safer in a bank than they will be if you take them out to purchase lands in the West through the medium of a land company. Don't let the failure of Canadian banks scare you; there won't be another for many a long day, in my opinion. Of course you should pick out a strong bank in the first place, with which to entrust your capital.

E. V. R., Toronto: There are several thousand stocks which no person should purchase, and I would place Doyle Consolidated among them.

E. S. D., Hamilton: If you can forward me anything to show Californian Mexican is other than a curb wildcat, I will spend more time on it.

Toronto, February 18, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been offered stock in Goldfields, Ltd., as an investment, but before doing anything I should like to have your valuable opinion as to what you think of same. I have seen samples of the ore in the Grand Trunk window, which they claim came from off their property, and also noticed in the Morning World of the 4th that they have a shaft down 107 feet, showing free gold all the way down, so that they are erecting a 40 stamp mill. Are these facts correct? Thanking you for a reply through your valuable paper.

A. F.
Even by the aid of a surgical operation you could not "invest" in Goldfields, Ltd. Right from its inception, from the days of Old Indian down to the present, Goldfields has never produced large profits, and if it ever does, it will be a surprise to many. Leave it alone.

Subscriber, South Carolina: The Montreal Goldfields Co. is quite an old skeleton. It was busy in the year 1898. The capital was \$800,000 and shares were par 25 cents each. I don't think there has been a murmur heard from it now for a good long time, and your shares aren't worth a cent on the dollar. Yet to-day there are hosts of people buying into propositions just as risky, in Cobalt and elsewhere.

Pasadena, Calgary: I am informed that this Pasadena property now being sold is one mile outside the city limits of Calgary. The price is said by a man on the ground to be, in his opinion, a trifle high.

Would-be Investor: You cannot "invest" in Canada Furniture, McKenzie Mining Exploration Co., Cochrane Cobalt, or Nancy Helen. In time Canada Furniture may work out its salvation. I have my doubts about the rest.

Incamp, Chilliwack, B.C.: Vancouver Drydock & Shipbuilding Co.—The amount of the subsidy to be paid this company for the erection of a second-class dock is 3½ per cent. on \$1,214,154, to be paid for a period of twenty-five years. It is difficult to venture an opinion upon the prospects of such a company.

Enquirer, Ottawa: I know of no particular reason why Chicago Great Western should be a buy. The road is paying a dividend, but the trackage is comparatively small, and the capital large. It is controlled by Wall street interests. International Coal & Coke is also paying a six per cent. dividend. Capital is \$3,000,000, net profit for 1909 being \$246,271.51. Better secure expert advice as to buying these latter shares.

A. B., Toronto: McKinley-Darragh has not as yet declared a quarterly dividend to the amount of 15 per cent., although the stock has been somewhat largely purchased on the idea that this might be done. This property has a profit and loss surplus of over \$500,000.

A. M., Barrie: I don't think head office salaries are running away with any great deal of Nova Scotia mine money. If you would write a letter to the president, I think he would inform you precisely what salaries are being paid. The president would also send you, I think, a copy of the last annual report.

M. A. P., Toronto: I do not think the assurance company you name is as yet in a strong enough position to warrant anyone buying shares in the belief that his money then would be secure.

A. C., Hamilton: Stock of the Chapman Ball Bearing Company hasn't much ginger in it on the market. It is rather difficult to get any bid for it. But I don't think the case is hopeless at all. The Western Coal and Coke company, it is just reported, has been merged with Lethbridge Collieries and the Pacific Pass Coalfields, Ltd., by a group of Montreal men who will form a \$12,000,000 company, but what the future has in store for shareholders it would be hard at this time to say.

Great Northern Silver Mines, Limited. This company put by a surplus balance in 1909 of \$4,348.38 and at the end of 1910 ran this up to \$17,477.60. The main liability of the company is to shareholders, to the extent of \$1,443,280.32. Against this the mining properties are rated by the company at \$1,320,086, and among the remainder of the assets are blocks of Cobalt Power Company's stocks and bonds. The company also owns a number of claims in Porcupine. The property would appear

The Gold and Dross Department is deluged with communications, the writers of which have failed to sign their names and give their addresses. No attention can be paid to such communications. Your name and address is a necessity, not for publication, but as a matter of good faith.

to be in this position: If the mine can justly be valued at the sum set opposite it by the company, shareholders should be protected. If the properties are worth much less, then, of course, there is no surplus, but an actual deficiency.

Reader: The Copper Curb and Mining Outlook, a New York publication, deals principally with curb stocks. Most curb stocks are extra hazardous: the world of finance would be healthier if they did not exist. I would not buy on Copper Curb information.

H. J., Medicine Hat, Alta: The Coal Securities Company is not of any standing, and you would not be doing your money justice by buying shares.

Italy, Bankhead, Alta: Los Ocotes Mining & Milling Company of Mexico, I should judge, was a concern launched from a nook in a tall office building in Chicago or New York. I have no information on it, but will endeavor to secure a report.

Geo. M., Peterboro: The East Dome and the Preston are Porcupine flotations, in which I would not advise the purchase of shares. The Hollinger has already demonstrated that it has something; just how much is more or less uncertain. My opinion is that one takes a chance in paying the present price for Hollinger, although there are some who think before it stops Hollinger will go to \$10, if not double the figure.

S. H. T., Chipman, N.B.: Pearl Lake Gold Mine shares should, in my opinion, be studiously and conscientiously avoided. Tell the agent, when next he calls, that you can buy all the lemons you require at the nearest grocery shop.

R. H. D., Kenora: Lone Pine Gold Mining & Milling Company is, to my mind, starting out on a wrong basis, one in which the promoters are looking out too keenly for their own individual interests. I see nothing attractive in this issue of shares. Not one mine in a hundred is launched in Canada anyway on a proper commercial basis. It's much easier to float a claim on an assay and sell stock, than it is to develop your claim till you get real values on which to work. The former method is the one most generally adopted. Lone Pine seems to be a sample of it.

H. P. D.: The Beaver ladder of hope is a mighty precarious thing on which to try to climb. I think Mr. Eastwood, of No. 24 King street W., is a trifle optimistic in his letter on Beaver, especially where he says it would not surprise him if Beaver had the best silver showing of any one shaft in Cobalt. If you must buy mining stocks—and I am always hammering at people not to—can't you pick up something which IS and not which MAY BE?

S. R. M. T., London: Big Tooth looks to me like a Porcupine joke, not to be taken seriously.

J. W.: When I saw that Dufferin Light & Power Company's stock is not a true investment issue, the statement is not at all by way of criticism. The company is young, and I believe it is being well handled, but it cannot be called an investment issue.

J. L. M., Toronto: As to whether I would invest in Crown Reserve or Nipissing, may state I would prefer Canadian Northern bonds. There can be little doubt Porcupine will further depreciate many Cobalt stocks for the reason that many of these three-inch propositions are only upheld by people deeply interested. Your familiarity with Cobalt and Porcupine flotations is a symptom that in time will lead you to lose money, in all probability. Preston shares, Porcupine, are not exactly gold nuggets—don't buy them, in other words.

Montreal, Feb. 23.

I have been bothered lately by a stock salesman named Mr. Keet, who is very anxious to load me up with some of the Linton Stock and Bond Company's oil shares. I am sending you a copy of their oil book, and probably you can pass an opinion of its worth.

Yours very truly,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Almost down to the oil sands shares 50 cts. each. Come in, the water's fine. Such is the tale of Herbert Keet, of Montreal, who wants to sell the Linton Stock and Bond Company's oil shares. Same old song, same old game. They are just out to make a fortune for YOU. Our advice is nothin' doin'.

H. B. C., Montreal: Rio cannot be called an investment security, even although its earnings are piling up in very satisfactory fashion to its directors. The Rio Company issues statements of earnings, and almost any Exchange house in Montreal has these figures on file. People are all the time trying to anticipate the action to be taken by company directors, and many subscribers write in to ask if such-and-such companies will increase their dividends. As a rule attempts to forecast these matters of company policy are guesses; there is a strong feeling that Rio will pay more; personally, I am unable to state. The recent popular disturbances in South America should be taken into consideration by every careful investor before he buys shares of this character.

Brantford, February 11, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Any information that you can give me in regard to the financial condition of the "Order of Canadian Home Circles" will be much appreciated.

J.F.K.

The Canadian Order of Home Circles is an assessment society and is supposed to assess for six assessments each year, but if the death claims require more funds they make further assessments. On December 31st, 1909, the amount of accumulated funds per \$1,000 of insurance was only \$10.95. This company is evidently not laying away a large reserve to take care of the necessarily higher mortality as the average age of the members increases. Many other concerns have run along in this method for a number of years and they found it necessary to increase the assessments of the old members until it became practically a case of freeze-out and that at a time of life when other insurance could not be obtained. The rates charged by this concern are about one-half those charged by some of the stronger fraternal societies and about one-half those recommended by the National Fraternal Congress and just about one-half the rates recommended by the late Dr. Hunter, Superintendent of Insurance for Ontario, from the actual experience of death losses of the Canadian Life over a period of forty-six years. We cannot recommend you to insure in this society.

D. P. D., Niagara Falls, Ont.: In case your Trinity Copper Company, floated by Thomas W. Lawson, levies an assessment, I would take a loss and drop out.

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A prominent local doctor who makes a study of the sporting capabilities of the round-town car outfits, dropped in at the "Everitt" office, 168 King Street west, the other day and propounded a puzzle. He offered to bet a box of fine Havannas that he could not make the round of the Belt Line complete, at high noon, through the thick of the traffic, in an "Everitt" without getting off the high speed. This he thought would be a fine test of the much boasted "Everitt" motor. So it was.

It will be noticed, however, that Fred Inwood, the local "Everitt" Sales Manager, is now puffing a remarkably fragrant variety of Havanna Perfectos.

Moral: Put the odds on the "Everitt."

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say general trade continues active in all lines. City trade has kept up well and wholesalers report an excellent business in sorting and spring lines. The drygoods trade is generally brisk. Prices of linens, cottons and woollens hold firm in tone. Some buyers are delaying taking deliveries of spring goods but most merchants are calling for shipments as there seems to be some fear that later on in the season stocks will be light.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.
A Branch of this bank has been opened in Davisville at the corner of Frederick and Yonge Streets, under the management of Mr. W. H. Patten, formerly of the Head Office Department of the Bank.

G. D. BOULTON,
Chief Inspector.

Halifax Tramway Company has increased its dividend rate from seven to eight per cent. The change will go into effect in the quarter ending April 1.

MONTREAL FINANCIAL
McGIBBON
CONSOLIDATES
TWO FOOTWEAR FIRMS.

MONTREAL, MARCH 2, 1911.
YEARS ago I stood in a store in a town in Eastern Ontario, when a traveller dropped in and informed the partner that he represented the boot and shoe house of Ames-Holden & Co. While he was dilating upon the merits of the foot wear manufactured by his firm, a second traveller came in and explained to the other partner that he represented the long-established firm of James McCready, which manufactured the very finest boots in the Dominion. I had to leave then, and, and don't know what happened; but this all came back to me when it was announced the other day that these two firms are to become one just as quickly as the glue dries which D. Lorne McGibbon is spreading systematically over their inner surfaces. I think I now hear someone rise to ask when this consolidation of competing firms is to end and what will become of us all if, something is not done to put a stop to it.

If you traced to their sources the circumstances leading up to the Ames-Holden-McCready combination you would have to travel back *Two Ways of Becoming Rich*, a long way. First, let us be content to follow the McGibbon tributary a short distance. We have had men make their millions more quickly than McGibbon. They made it, it might be, by a turn of the wrist—a species of thimble rigging by which nothing was accomplished save their own enrichment. I am not specially decrying this method of obtaining wealth as things now are. It is all right in the game, and the winner gets the spoils; only let him know that they are but "spoils." Old Father Time tells the tale, and in McGibbon's case we can put him to a test. Trace the tributary back some ten years or more, and, lo, it is of small proportions. But it is turbulent and strong. Not to become too much entangled in metaphor, let us begin with the time when McGibbon was with the Canadian Rubber Co. I believe he was general manager. The company had been running along many years and there were men in its employ and on its board of management who knew all about the rubber trade and the secrets of financing. None of them saw what McGibbon soon saw, or if they saw it, they did not take advantage of it. McGibbon got together several men with money and who yet did not regard themselves altogether as high priests of finance. With their assistance he accomplished the consolidation of the rubber concerns of Canada. The whole group made a handsome profit and Lorne McGibbon placed himself on the high road to prosperity.

The Canadian Rubber deal has been criticized and so has McGibbon. I know nothing of the inner workings, but I suspect there was some jealousy. At any rate, it was a certainty that McGibbon was no quitter. He had a two or three years' fight on his hands and during that period he butted into opposition that would have stopped most men in the first few rounds. While he was sparring for wind, as it were, the doctor discovered that he had absorbed a dangerous kind of germ in his pulmonary tract, and ordered him off to the hills to get the fresh air. He must have felt that blow pretty keenly, but he packed up his duds and went off to Saranac to engage the deadly enemy. Here again came to his assistance his grim determination and his love of system. He settled right down to a regime from which he never deviated, and in the end he won out. He kept in close touch with his business affairs all along, however, and knew that his organization down at the rubber works was working out as he expected. He had also established relations with the United States Rubber Co., which resulted most profitably. Subsequently, he accepted a seat on the board of the American concern and it was rumored that he could have enjoyed yet greater prominence had he so desired.

The manufacture of rubbers, such as are worn on the feet, is one of the principal lines of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., of which Mr. McGibbon became president some time after he accomplished his organization. What circumstances led up to the consideration of the foot-wear business as a whole, I know not, but somewhere during 1909 it was stated that D. Lorne McGibbon had acquired certain felt shoe concerns, in Dresden, Ontario. I have no doubt that he followed up this purchase by effecting changes in organization in order to bring about similar economies to those effected among the rubber concerns. From this it was but a step to the purchase of the boot and shoe concerns, of which reference has been made. As an evidence, also, of his willingness and capacity to put his shoulder under the wheel and give a good, long lift, when things are going



D. LORNE MCGIBBON,
President of the new business created by the consolidation of the Ames-Holden and McCready plants.



J. W. McCONNELL,
Director of new footwear company. From his most recent photograph.

awry with any concern in which he is prominently identified, might be mentioned in the case of La Rose. Logically, perhaps, he had no business going into mining, because his long suit seems to be in the organization of industrial processes. However, he went into it, like he does most things, with a will. He didn't go nibbling and tasting, but bit off a half million dollar hunk in one mouthful. It was loaded, but I verily believe I'd sooner help cat that bite than have handed it to him. However, when the market broke and it was found that the situation was all wrong and that the gang had been scuttling, McGibbon took charge. He applied the heroic remedy of cutting the dividend and stood for any abuse that he couldn't hand back. He concentrated on the La Rose situation for a time; and now, in 1911, after the coming dividend has been paid on La Rose, the treasury will contain one million dollars. If my information is anywhere correct, he will receive more congratulations over the La Rose affair in the near future than out of anything else he has been connected with.

To get back to where he logically belongs, however, we find him rounding out the foot-wear manufacturing and distributing business *The Two Mc's Join Forces*.... by the purchase of the Ames-Holden, Ltd., and the James McCready, Ltd. A few weeks ago he bought the two well-known concerns for cash. It was said he paid nearly \$4,000,000 for them. "Nearly" is a mere figure of speech. I would be disposed to give it a figure of half a million dollars, this time, but don't take my word for it. As for the financing, a banker tells me that so highly magnetic is McGibbon that all he had to do was to show his face and the vault doors flew open. Then came the consolidation of the two firms into the "Ames-Holden-McCready, Ltd." and the re-arranging of the capital and underwriting of the securities. Right here bobs up once more our old friend, McConnell, who also has been "going some" since last heard of in these columns.

It was decided to issue \$1,000,000 six per cent. bonds and to give the consolidation a capital of \$2,500,000 preferred seven per cent. stock and \$3,500,000 common. It may be of interest to know that 25 per cent. of the bonds were sold to Montreal bond houses and the balance to English houses—notwithstanding reciprocity. In just 48 hours the entire stock issue was placed firm. It was all gone before the street even knew what was going on. Once the street heard of it, the applications came pouring in, and over-subscriptions now exceeding \$2,000,000. The trouble was not to sell them but to pacify the applicants. The underwriting terms were 95 per cent. of par for the preferred and a bonus of 40 per cent. common. There will be no public issue, but 25 has been offered for the common. It is also of importance to add that the books of the companies show surplus earnings for the past year equal to 12 per cent. on the \$2,500,000 preferred stock, after providing bond interest and fixed charges. This is equivalent to nearly 4 per cent. on the common, after paying the preferred dividend.

Among the directors of the concern will be D. Lorne McGibbon, as president; Mr. J. C. Holden, Rufus C. Holden, H. B. Ames, the Future. M.P.; Charles F. Smith, Clarence F. Smith and J. W. McConnell. Lorne

McGibbon will now have his work cut out for some time in organizing the boot and shoe business and in co-relating this with the felt and rubber branches of the business. On this he will doubtless concentrate as he has in the past until he gets every man fitting properly into his place and then he will sit down and watch the machinery work. It is this faculty of sticking to it and worrying the rat after it is dead enough, that distinguishes McGibbon from the casual type of promoter who grabs the bundle and opines that a kind providence will provide someone to run the show in his own good time.

It would not be surprising if the neatness with which this whole Ames-Holden-McCready was executed by the conjunction of organization and finance in the persons mentioned might lead to a similar conjunction in other deals in the future.

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WHEN WE HAD RECIPROCITY

By Francis Ashbury Carman

THE Fielding-Knox reciprocity agreement inevitably
recalls the only experience Canada has had in actual
reciprocal trade with the United States.

A glance at the brief "reciprocity" section of the El-
gin treaty, after perusing the present arrangement, leaves
one with a general impression that the Fielding-Knox
agreement is enormously wider in scope. It is quite true
that there are more than twice as many items in the four
schedules of the Fielding-Knox document. It is also
true, however, that the Elgin treaty provided for free
trade between the two countries in all the articles which
it included; while more than half of the items in the
Fielding-Knox list are not made free, but are merely
admitted at a lower rate of duty. With this explanation,
it is patent that the only comparison which can be made
between the two pacts, that will be on all fours in matters
of detail, is between the two free lists.

Analyzed in five main divisions, the items in the Elgin
treaty may be classified thus:

Products of the mine—Coal; ores of metals of all
kinds; stone or marble, unwrought; slate; gypsum,
ground or unground.

Products of the forest—Timber and lumber, round,
hewed, sawed; firewood; pitch, tar and turpentine.

Products of the sea—Fish and fish products.

Animal products—Animals of all kinds; meats, fresh,
smoked, salted; hides, furs, skins, undressed; poultry,
eggs; butter, cheese; tallow, lard; horns, manures;
pelts and wool.

Agricultural products—Grain, flour and breadstuffs;
cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; dried and undried
fruits; plants, trees, shrubs; rice; broomcorn and bark,
flax, hemp and tow; tobacco, unmanufactured.

Besides these items there are in the Fielding-Knox
free list about a dozen other items of natural products,
and about as many more of partly manufactured articles.

The natural products are these: Fresh milk and
cream; honey; hay and straw; feldspar, fluorspar; mica,
talc, salt, asbestos. Of these feldspar, fluorspar and talc
are now free into Canada; though not into the United
States.

The items of articles partly manufactured include rail-
way ties, staves, pickets, etc.; extracts of hemlock bark;
glycerine; barbed wire fencing; brass in rods and bars;
carbon electrodes; cream separators; iron rods; rolled
iron or steel plates, 14 gauge; steel wire; typesetting
machines; coke; cotton seed oil; soda ash; salt cake;
mineral waters. Of these, at present only steel plates,
staves (partly), steel wire (partly), typesetting machines
and cotton seed oil are dutiable in Canada; and only cot-
ton seed oil and brass bars are free in the United States.

On the other hand, the Elgin pact put a number of
articles on the free list which have not been included by
Messrs. Fielding and Knox, though on some of them re-
ductions have been made. Chief among these is coal,
on which there have been mutual but not parallel re-
ductions. Others are: Stone or marble, on which the duties
are left unchanged; slate, on which there is a reduction;
ground gypsum, on which the duty is left unchanged;
fresh, salted and smoked meats, on which the duties have
been reduced; tallow and lard, flour and breadstuffs, on
which also reductions have been made. The Elgin treaty
in addition contained fifteen items, which are now free of
duty in the Canadian tariff.

The imagination of the Canadian people has shed a
kindly halo about the Elgin treaty, which was in force
from 1855 to 1866. In fact, it seems to have exaggerated
the benefits which Canada reaped from the pact; but that
is a common characteristic of the human mind, which
seems always to find the golden age in the past. Un-
doubtedly the treaty did greatly stimulate the trade be-
tween British North America and the United States, and
especially exports from the British provinces to the
United States. But it is also true that the trade of Bri-
tish America with the Mother Country grew very rapidly
during the same period, so that the whole credit for the
prosperity cannot be given to the work of Lord Elgin.
The treaty applied, of course, not to Canada as we
know it to-day. It included both more and less. It in-
cluded Newfoundland, which is not now part of the Do-
minion, and it naturally did not include the great Cana-
dian West, then all undeveloped. It did include the pro-
vince of Canada—now Quebec and Ontario—and the Mar-
itime Provinces.

THE course of the total trade between British North
America and the United States before, during and
after the treaty may be put briefly in tabular form, thus:

Before the Treaty.	1844	\$ 8,181,000
	1850	16,788,000
Under the Treaty.	1858	\$37,995,000
	1865	60,533,000
After the Treaty.	1867	\$50,283,000
	1872	70,088,000

This table, which is condensed from a paper read by
Professor Raynes before the American Economic Asso-
ciation, seems to show a steady growth in the trade of
Canada with our southern neighbor. A considerable
hiatus—between 1850 and 1858—is left by the figures;
but an examination of the trade of these years confirms
the general impression. In fact, there was a very rapid
growth till 1855, and then owing to the financial crisis of
1857 there came a decline.

The Elgin treaty undoubtedly owes its fair name to the
stimulus which it gave to the export of the produce of
British North America to the United States. This is evi-
dent when the total trade is analyzed into exports and
imports. This may be seen clearly from the following
brief table:

	Into B.N.A.	Ex B.N.A.
1845	\$ 6,054,000	\$ 2,020,000
1850	11,608,000	5,192,000
1854	25,115,000	8,784,000
1855	34,862,000	16,118,000
1856	35,764,000	21,276,000
1858	22,210,000	15,784,000
1860	25,871,000	23,572,000
1865	27,269,000	32,264,000
1866	27,905,000	48,528,000

These figures exhibit some of the ups and downs which
are normal in trade; especially they show the striking
effect of the financial crisis of 1857. They show also a
rapid increase of the export trade of British North Amer-
ica to the United States, and a decline in the trade in
the other direction. The exports for the last year are
abnormally high, as there was a rush of exports when
it was known that the treaty was to expire.

The figures given so far are more or less well known.
It is not so, I fancy, with those which I now propose to
bring forward. These will, first, emphasize the contrast
between the course of trade in free and in dutiable goods;
and then, they will illustrate the comparative rates of
progress in the trade of Canada with the United States,
with Great Britain, and with the world.

FIRST, as to the growth of trade in free goods. The
highest value touched by United States imports of

free goods from British North America before the treaty
went into force was \$1,690,000 in 1851. In the first year
of the treaty the United States took from us free goods
under the general tariff to the value of \$906,000, a slight
falling off; but of the goods under the treaty she took
\$7,197,000. After the treaty had been in operation for
seven years—the latest date for which this comparison is
available—the trade in goods free under the tariff had
grown slightly, but had not quite reached the figures of
1851. But the treaty goods had increased to \$20,446,000
in 1860 and fallen off again in 1862 to \$17,152,000.

Meanwhile, there had been a very different develop-
ment in our exports of dutiable articles. From 1851 to
1854—before the treaty—this trade had grown from \$5-
003,000 to \$3,288,000; but by 1862 it had fallen off to
\$529,000.

There is a similar contrast in the figures as to our
imports from the United States. Our imports of free
goods rose in the seven years under the treaty from nine
to nineteen million; while during the same period our
imports of dutiable goods, which had more than doubled
in the previous five years, fell off from thirteen to six
million.

There was likewise a marked decline in the imports
of manufactures into United Canada from the United
States. In 1858 the Parliament of the Province of Can-
ada stiffened its rates of duty slightly on non-treaty goods,
and this reduction was probably one of its results. It
was, in turn, the cause of strong protests in the United
States. There is no room here to enter into that contro-
versy, but the figures of trade in manufactures may be
put briefly:

Manufactures exported from the United States to Canada:	
1858-9	\$4,185,000
1859-60	3,548,000
1860-1	3,501,000
1861-2	2,596,000
1862-3	1,510,000

But perhaps the least known feature of the period of
the Elgin treaty is the extent to which the trade of Can-
ada with the Mother Country and with the world at large
increased at that time. The figures which illustrate this
point are taken from the official reports of the Province
of Canada, and, of course, are confined to the trade of
that province (now Ontario and Quebec). The parallel
development may be shown best in tabular form. The
figures given are those for total trade with the United
States, with Great Britain, and with the rest of the world:

	U. S.	G. B.	Other Countries
1853	\$ 22,607,596	\$ 29,954,524	\$ 3,320,616
1856	42,923,560	28,680,676	4,027,168
1865	45,401,978	35,764,879	5,934,763
1867	45,856,707	49,187,013	12,491,410

These figures make clear three points which have not
been realized in past discussions of reciprocity. They
show, it is true, a more rapid growth of American trade
than of any other branch of our trade under the treaty.
But they show also that our trade with Great Britain in-
creased more rapidly during the treaty period than it had
done just previous to it. They show that the same is true
of our trade with the world outside of these two predom-
inant customers. Finally they show that the Canada of
that day—still the two provinces of Quebec and Ontario
—went on rapidly increasing its trade in spite of the
Elgin treaty. It was only after that event the increase
in our surplus produce flowed out into the British and
other non-American markets.

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known throughout the Maritime Provinces for its up-to-



J. C. Mackintosh, of Halifax, N.S.

date methods and high character. It has branches at St
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substantial of the many of its kind in Halifax. J. C.
Mackintosh is a keen business man and one of the solid
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PRACTICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

XVII. The Theory of Wages

Extreme importance of the subject—Unsettled State of Economic Opinion—The Doctrine of the Wages Fund—Its Relation to the Law of Population—Its Fallacies.

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By PROF. STEPHEN LEACOCK

THERE is no part of economic science less satisfactory from the point of view of practice than the theory of wages. The questions which a practical enquirer would be inclined to formulate are the very ones to which political economy returns the least satisfactory answer. On what, for example, does the general level of wages depend? Is there, indeed, any such thing as a general level of wages? Are wages necessarily in proportion to the amount of wealth produced by the worker, or do they depend rather upon the amount of "grip" which the capitalist has upon the laboring class? Most important of all, perhaps, for practical purposes is the question as to whether it is possible to elevate wages and to benefit the working class by deliberate legislation. Are such things as minimum wage laws, regulation of hours of labor, the prohibition of sweating, etc., to be looked upon as an interference with natural and uncontrollable forces, or as a beneficial activity on the part of the State?

Unfortunately, the doctrines of political economy in regard to the whole question of wages, and the industrial system which they represent, and honeycombed by controversy and broken asunder by inconsistency and disagreement. The opinions commonly held by the earlier, or classical economists, such as John Stuart Mill, clear and definite as they were in their outline, have been largely abandoned as fallacious in argument, untrue in fact, gloomy and depressing in outlook. A forward step was certainly taken by the rejection of the older doctrines, but as yet we have nothing that can be substituted for them that is marked by the same unity and simplicity of outline and that meets with the consensus of opinion which supported the earlier theory.

We cannot, however, on this account turn our back upon the question. With or without a theory, we are bound to do something in the realm of practice. Most of the great commercial nations are adopting a wide range of industrial legislation—labor laws, arbitration laws, old age pension laws, working men's insurance laws, and so forth. As yet most of this legislation is on what one would call an empirical basis.

Let us examine, then, what was the doctrine of the classical economists in regard to wages and the economic position of the working class. Fallacious though their ideas were, an exposition of their unsoundness will help us to entertain at any rate a more definite view of the problem which remains to be evolved. The classical doctrine started from the general principle that in any country at any time there exists what was called a Wages Fund. This fund, although it might be stated in terms of money, had reference not to the money itself, but to the stock of available commodities for the use of the laborers existing at any given time. We may imagine this stock in concrete fashion as consisting of certain accumulated supplies of food, shelter, necessities and minor comforts of life. This stock was presumed to be in the possession of a certain number of people called capitalists who were able by means of it to hire the labor of the working class. In any actual case, of course, the capitalist pays out money to the laborer, but what he is really giving him is the right to draw to the extent represented by the money on the existing accumulated stock of commodities. At any given time, then, this Wages Fund represents a fixed amount. All the goodwill in the world on the part of the capitalists, argued the economists, cannot make it any greater. There is it, a vast mass of goods available for the payment of laborers. The capitalist being a man of generous instinct might eagerly desire that every laborer should live in a stone house, wear velvet clothes, and feed upon the most exquisite food, but the brutal necessity of actual fact and the limitation of the world's supply of goods, prevent this from taking place. Since the whole Wages Fund is limited, to give a large quantity of it to one section of the working class merely takes from another. The general level of wages which the working class will enjoy will depend simply upon the relation of their numbers to the total stock of the Wages Fund.

NOW let us see what would be the social consequences of this doctrine. It would mean, in the first place, that any attempt to raise wages by means of legislation would be altogether futile. An Act of Parliament cannot increase a supply of goods. To force the employers of one particular kind of labor, let us say the employers of garment makers, to pay higher wages, would simply mean that somewhere or other there would have to be a corresponding diminution of the wages paid in another part of the general field. On the same grounds, it was supposed to be true that any attempt of the workers to raise their wages by means of organization was foredoomed to failure. If any minor section of working people succeeded in doing so, the real result would be a diminution of the wages of some of their fellows. A general increase of wages by means of organization was looked upon as being just as absurd as it would be to try to give each one of a dozen children more of a particular cake by making each of the slices larger. From this point of view, Trades Unions and similar bodies were viewed with grave apprehension as entertaining purposes destructive of industrial society. As long as they limited their activities to collecting subscriptions from their members for such admirable objects, let us say, as giving one another a decent burial, they were highly approved. But when they endeavored to wrest from their employers a higher weekly wage than they had been getting, they fell under the full odium of economic opinion.

The Wages Fund theory was a gloomy doctrine. It was rendered still gloomier by the doctrine of population with which it was accompanied. It was argued that there was an inevitable tendency of population to increase just as far as the available means of subsistence permitted. It was said that population increased in a geometrical ratio, that is to say, the increase itself was the occasion of a still greater augmentation. Subsistence, on the other hand, could only be increased unit by unit in what was called an arithmetical ratio. This meant, therefore, that population must inevitably multiply until it finds its limits in the sheer inability to obtain food. This is the celebrated Malthusian theory, called after Rev. Robert Malthus, and intimately connected with the later doctrine of Darwin in regard to the general law of evolution. The question to what extent the Malthusian theory is true may be said without exaggeration to be the most important and interesting of all social questions. If it is true that the law of multiplication of the human race necessarily keeps in advance of the food supply and that the forward movement

of humanity must necessarily be accompanied by a fringe of poverty and destitution, if want and misery are inseparable from human existence and represents the process by which "nature" kills off superfluous numbers in order that the rest may live—if this is true, it gives us a picture of society which might well move us to despair.

It was this same wages law which was taken over from Mill, Ricardo and the classical economists and somewhat accentuated in its outline to form the "iron law of wages" of the Socialist theorists. We shall have occasion in a later chapter to discuss the Socialist theory in detail, but we may observe at this point that if the deductions here presented are carried to their logical conclusion they show us the present wage system, or shall we say the system of organization on which it is based, as the very embodiment of social injustice and productive of perpetual poverty and want.

We do not, however, need to force ourselves to such a conclusion. We can, on the other hand, attack the wages theory in its first premises and show that the whole idea of a fixed immutable sum divided after this fashion is entirely fallacious. From the very first, indeed, the Wages Fund theory seem to find itself in contradiction with certain very obvious facts. Here we have, for example, France, in which the total number of the working class has practically undergone no alteration in one hundred years. On the other hand, the population of Great Britain during the same time has increased from about twelve million to forty-five million. In both countries the appliances of production have become enormously more effective. The Wages Fund theory ought then to mean that there would be a far larger sum to divide among the stationary laborers of France than among the laborers of Great Britain, whose numbers have increased fourfold. This, however, is not the case inasmuch as British wages are at least half as great again as those prevalent in France. Moreover, in the North American colonies, where the accumulated fund of capital has always been less than in the older countries, wages have always been very much higher.

We may add to this the simple fact that wages in general are now about twice as high as they were one hundred years ago, and that a stationary population is not necessarily a wealthier one than one which is rapidly increasing. It may be true that if humanity increased indefinitely it would come to the end of the world's resources. But it has not yet reached this point, and the prospect of its doing so is still so remote that the present generation may sleep in peace. The cause of poverty is to be sought elsewhere, and economic science may still set its face resolutely towards what ought to be its noblest aspiration, the extinction of economic want. The fault of the Wages Fund doctrine lies in this, it assumes a hard and fast line between the share of productive goods which are given to the working class and those which are given to the other class of society. There is, in reality, no such division.

But there is a further fault to be found with the wages Fund, in that it refuses to recognize any connection between the wages paid and the product created. Every laborer as he performs his task is helping to bring into being certain completed economic goods. May we not, therefore, consider that, in a certain sense, the wages are paid, not out of past accumulation, but out of the product which emerges from the labor itself. It was the American economist, Gen. Francis Walker, who first put forward in a high light this theory that wages are paid out of product, and it has since formed the battleground of continuous economic discussion. The theory is liable to misunderstanding and misrepresentation in either direction. Quite evidently the laborer who works all day in digging an incomplete drain and spends his money at night in buying certain food which was already made when he began his task, is living upon past products. But this is true of all human consumption. In another sense, it is perfectly evident that the man's labor during the day helped to bring into being certain exchangeable commodities and his wages represent his share of these commodities which he proceeds to exchange, as does also, the capitalist for a part of the stock of goods in existence. It may be argued, then, that the height to which the laborer's wages can rise depends not on the accumulated stock of goods on which he is able to draw for immediate payment, but upon the amount of the product which he is helping to bring into being.

This view when directed over the industrial field gives us an entirely different prospect of the economic operations of humanity. Increasing numbers need not mean declining wages. If the total product goes forward rapidly, even more rapidly than the numbers of the workers, there is no reason why wages should not increase with the growing numbers of humanity. The total, final, check when population would run its head against the stone wall of the sheer need of subsistence is one which, though obvious as a theoretical future possibility, need not be said to have ever yet occurred.

It is somewhat beside our purpose to investigate this point but one cannot help endeavoring to make it clear by drawing attention to the fact that the reason why a certain portion of humanity is devoid of the means of subsistence is not because the means of subsistence are failing, but because only a limited part of human production is directed towards creating them.

If then we look upon wages as simply one of the shares in the stream of oncoming goods which are being produced by the daily work of man and machinery, what theory are we to lay down as to the factors which regulate the extent of this share. We shall find that as far as we are able to give an answer at all our view of the situation will be that of a perpetual conflict between the rival claimants for the total products.

We may borrow enough from the older theory to admit that in any class, great or small, the chances of the laborers being able to secure a large share of the total produce will be closely connected with the supply of the laborers and the keenness of their competition. But we must think of this competition and conflict as taking place, not between the whole mass of laborers and the employers, but as between any section of laborers and the rest of society at large.

Events and their Shadows

ECSTASY is displayed by certain of the daily press owing to these events in the mining world—rather on the fringe of the mining under world:

THE REDDICK "MINE."

"Mr. Bannell Sawyer returned from Ottawa yesterday and reports that the debt on the Dr. Reddick property will be all paid off by next week, and that Mr. W. M. Ogilvie will reopen the mine and start the mill by the first week in April. Mr. Ogilvie was formerly manager of the Reddick, and always had confidence in the future of the mine."

UNION PACIFIC "MINES."

"At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Coal Company, Mr. A. J. Estes was elected president by an unanimous vote. The important change in the new directorate is that the practical control of affairs is no longer held by Ottawa interests, but by Montreal and Toronto men."

To have two fresh raids organized in the same week is a bit of enterprise that suggests police calls. There is a limit to this "truth crushed to earth" business. The Reddick is a frost; never can be anything but a frost to its shareholders. Union Pacific cannot be revived by directorial changes, unless its shareholders get together, make a bonfire of about 75 per cent. of all its shares, and then have those who manipulated the shares to their own advantage provide enough working capital to do some mining. Better still—send the Reddicks and Union Pacifics to a municipal incinerator—and then dis-infect the incinerator.

Away With It!

For unadulterated effrontery this takes the blue ribbon:

"The Black Mines, at their meeting yesterday, determined to reduce their capital from \$3,000,000 to \$1,500,000. It is intended to ask for power to change the name of the company to the Royal Mines Co., Limited."

After having worked the public to a frazzle, Black Mines manipulators propose to crown it with thorns and crucify it.

Report of Equity Fire.

AT the annual meeting of the Equity Fire Insurance Company of Canada held in Toronto on February 22, a statement was rendered showing that premium earnings for the year amounted to \$365,391, the total income being \$461,602.45. There is a balance of income over expenditure amounting to \$53,899.75. The surplus security of the company to policy holders amounts to \$215,381.20.

Rio Earnings.

During January the Rio company earned gross \$999,575 and net \$528,071. Besides the large earnings a very favorable feature of the January report is in the percentage of operating expense, which is the lowest in the company's history. Following is a comparison of monthly earnings for 1910 and for January of this year.

	1910.	Gross.	Net.	Earn.
January	\$ 814,042	\$384,847	52.72
February	744,748	326,498	56.15
March	796,781	360,777	54.72
April	825,236	397,423	51.84
May	916,476	450,351	50.86
June	945,454	465,156	50.80
July	980,339	492,629	49.75
August	1,027,931	532,102	48.23
September	982,762	508,148	48.29
October	965,265	494,420	48.78
November	946,006	485,805	48.65
December	997,007	494,859	50.37
1911.			
January	\$ 999,575	\$528,071	47.17

The Mexico Tramway's January statement of earnings from traffic only shows satisfactory increases in both gross and net. Following is a comparison of earnings with those of January, 1910, the amounts being in Mexican currency:

	1910.	1911.	Inc.
Gross earnings ...	\$460,881	\$503,237	\$42,356
Oper. expenses ..	230,889	245,334	14,445
Net earnings	229,992	257,903	27,911

Greenshields & Co., members of Montreal Stock Exchange, have opened a branch in London, England, with offices at Friars House, 39 and 41 New Broad Street, E.C., in charge of Mr. Melville Greenshields, for the purpose of dealing in Canadian securities.

The United Empire Bank, which is being merged with the Union Bank of Canada, was established in 1906. It has a paid-up capital of a little over \$500,000, and has eighteen branches which are located in Ontario. The amalgamation is interesting, as showing the difficulties that small banks—although perfectly sound and ably managed—may experience in contending against the natural preference shown by distributors and business men for dealing with their more powerful competitors. After the Am-

WM. A. ROGERS, Limited

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, was held at the Head Office of the Company, in Toronto, on Thursday, February 23rd, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon.

The President, Mr. S. J. Moore, occupied the chair.

The Board of Directors presented the following report:—

The Directors beg to present the Tenth Annual Report, with accompanying statement of Assets and Liabilities, as at December 31st, 1910: Balance brought forward from 1909 \$235,690.84 Bonus Dividend of 25% on Common Stock, paid March 15, 1910 187,500.00 \$ 48,190.84 Net profits for the year 329,516.54 \$377,707.38

The appropriations were:— Dividends on Preference Stock, Nos. 37, 38 and 39 \$47,250.00 Reserved for Dividend No. 40, payable Jan. 3, 1911 15,750.00 63,000.00 Dividends on Ordinary Stock, Nos. 33, 34 and 35 70,312.50 Reserved for Dividend No. 36, payable Jan. 3, 1911 23,437.50 \$93,750.00 Transferred to Realty and Plant Reserve Account 25,000.00 \$118,750.00 Balance carried forward to 1911. \$195,957.38 The transfer of \$25,000 to Realty and Plant Reserve Account increases that account to \$175,000. Respectfully submitted, S. J. MOORE, President.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, December 31st, 1910

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock:	
Preference Stock.....	\$900,000 00
Ordinary Stock.....	937,500 00
	\$1,837,500 00
Reserve Account.....	300,000 00
Realty and Plant Reserve Account	175,000 00
Dividends:	
Preference Stock, No. 40, payable January 3rd, 1911....	15,750 00
Ordinary Stock, No. 36, payable January 3rd, 1911....	23,437 50
	39,187 50
Debts payable, including all accrued wages and charges....	204,015 18
Profit and Loss Account, balance carried forward.....	195,957 38
	\$2,751,660 06
ASSETS.	
Realty, Factories, Plant, Trade Marks and Good-will.....	\$1,488,406 96
Investments in other Companies.....	15,000 00
Stock in Trade.....	872,685 97
Accounts and Bills Receivable.....	219,280 43
Cash at Bankers and in hand.....	156,286 70
	\$2,751,660 06

Audited and found correct,

CLARKSON & CROSS.

Auditors.

Toronto, 16th February, 1911.

The President, Mr. S. J. Moore, spoke as follows:—

It is again my privilege to move the adoption of a report that is the best in the history of the Company. The profits for 1910 amount to \$329,516.54, an increase over the record year of 1909 of \$28,049.82. Of this amount \$156,750, or less than one-half, was paid out in Cash Dividends, being at the rate of 7% on the Preferred and 10% on the Common Stock. The balance of \$182,766.54 was retained in the business. This is the largest amount ever retained in the business out of Profits in any one year, while dividend disbursements were greater in 1910 than in any previous year.

A comparison of the Profits for the last five years shows how substantially the earning power of the Company has increased.

Profits for 1906 were.....	\$191,552.16
Profits for 1907 were.....	195,649.32
Profits for 1908 were.....	182,725.65
Profits for 1909 were.....	301,466.72
Profits for 1910 were.....	329,516.54

This comparison is particularly interesting and instructive, when it is remembered that for part of 1907 and most of 1908 business was seriously affected by commercial disturbance.

Although the increase in Profits over 1909 amounts to upwards of \$28,000, this does not fully register the advance made during the year, for the reason that the congested condition of the factories—caused by alterations—for part of the year, added to the cost of production.

I would to call your attention to the Balance Sheet, which shows a most satisfactory condition of affairs. After spending over \$125,000 in enlarging factories and installing new plant, and providing for an investment of \$15,000, we have considerably increased the surplus of Quick Assets. These, consisting of Cash, Accounts and Bills Receivable and Merchandise, exceed our total liabilities to the Public by over \$1,000,000. The cash on hand on December 31st exceeded all our borrowed money by upwards of \$90,000.

The surplus of Quick Assets over all liabilities to the Public is equivalent to \$115 per share of the Preferred Stock; while the earnings for the year were equal to 36.50% thereon. This is quite an unusual showing for any large manufacturing company to make.

The Directors have continued the policy announced at the last Annual Meeting with reference to stock bonus dividends, and have, during the current month, distributed the same amount as last year to Common Shareholders, the rate this year being 20%.

The outlook for this year is brighter than it has ever been. The record volume of business of 1910 seems likely to be at least maintained in 1911, and with the enlarged facilities which we have started the year with we should be able to get the full benefit of this increased output. From present indications we believe that 1911 will set a new standard in volume as well as in net profits.

While planning to take full advantage of our opportunities for expansion, we are endeavoring to exercise proper caution, so as not to grow too rapidly or become unwieldy at any point. I believe the Shareholders will appreciate this policy, and its success is well illustrated by the fact that we have been able in the last two years to largely increase our sales, and provide the necessary manufacturing facilities for such increase, without adding to our liabilities to the public (which, in fact, were lower on the 31st of December last than for several years), or without asking our Shareholders for another dollar of capital or to receive less in dividends. On the contrary, Common Stock dividends have been raised in the period mentioned from 8% to 10%.

The Directors are of the opinion that some special recognition should be made of the faithful and intelligent service which has been rendered by all the principal officers and the General Superintendent, all of whom have been with the Company from the beginning, and they propose, if it meets with the approval of the Shareholders, to set aside 1,000 shares of the Common Stock of the Company to be sold at par to such officers and employees, and a resolution giving effect to this will be submitted to the meeting to-day.

I have much pleasure in moving, seconded by Mr. Kilgour, the adoption of the Report.

After being seconded by Mr. Robert Kilgour, the motion for the adoption of the Report was submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously. The following Directors were re-elected:—S. J. Moore, Hon. Chas. H. Duell, Robert Kilgour, William A. Rogers, Hon. W. Caryl Ely, Hon. H. S. Duell and James Brown.

Messrs. Clarkson & Cross were appointed Auditors.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Board of Directors and Officers of the Company.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. S. J. Moore was elected President and Hon. Chas. H. Duell Vice-President of the Company.

algamation the Union Bank of Canada will possess assets of over \$500,000, and will have more than 220 branches throughout the Dominion. The branches of the United Empire Bank will be continued as Union Bank branches, as—with the exception of those in Toronto—none of them duplicate with the present branches of the Union Bank. The Directorate of the United Empire Bank will form an Ontario advisory Board of the Union Bank, similar to the Winnipeg Board of the Bank for Western Provinces, which has been so satisfactory.

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J. W. FLAVELLE,
PresidentW. T. WHITE,
General Manager

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ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending 28th February, 1911, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any Branches of The Home Bank of Canada on and after the 1st March next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th February, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JAMES MASON,
Toronto, January 18, 1911 General Manager.

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78 Church Street. Cor. Queen East and Ontario Streets.
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Capital Paid up \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 1,250,000.00
Undivided Profits 104,696.38

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Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C. Thomas Bradshaw, John Firstbrook, James Ryrie.
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J. K. McCutcheon, Managing Director,
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The Genesis of a Chartered Bank.

ARTICLE No. 5: Deposits and Investments.

By H. M. P. ECKARDT

FROM the foregoing article it will be seen that so far as the stockholders of the bank are concerned Parliament has assumed that it is their duty to protect themselves; it has moreover done its best to make self-protection easy. The creditors are in a different position. They do not become involved with a bank for the purpose of securing large profits from its operations. They merely avail themselves of its facilities and enter into contracts with it. Now, when an individual lends money to a second individual he does so in the belief that the second party will repay the money as agreed upon. In other words he has confidence in the debtor. He exercises his judgment when people come to him asking for loans, and decides which of them are to be trusted and which avoided. If his judgment is mistaken, and he lends money to a party who fails to return it, the loss is his. Well, when a man deposits money in a bank he is in fact lending money to the bank. The bank promises to repay it on demand. Essentially the transaction is not different from the other. There are some 26 banks at the present time inviting the people of Canada to lend them money. They promise to repay it whenever demanded or on ten days' notice. If the depositor's judgment is at fault and he lends his money to a bank which fails to repay it when demanded, the loss is his. Really Parliament is under no more obligation to make laws that will absolutely preserve depositors in banks from losing their money than it is to make laws that will absolutely save from loss a man who lends money to a manufacturing corporation or a trading corporation. And it is right and proper that there should be different degrees of safety and soundness among the several banking institutions, and that those who have money to lend or to deposit should exercise careful discrimination in selecting the parties or the institutions to which they will entrust it. If it were otherwise rogues and incompetents would be able to command credit as easily as would capable and honorable gentlemen. So it should be remembered that the act of chartering or incorporating a bank does not obligate the Government to guarantee that the concern so created will faithfully discharge all the things it undertakes to do.

HOWEVER there is a considerable body of public opinion which believes that as the banks are quasi-public institutions, and as the people are compelled in many cases to lend money or extend credit to banks whether they wish to or not, the Government should adopt some special means of ensuring that the banks shall duly perform their contracts. Pressure from this section of public opinion has resulted in the enactment of special laws designed to protect creditors of banks. We have seen that the note holders of Canadian banks have been made absolutely secure. There is no need for the exercise of any discrimination at all in handling the notes of the Canadian banks, further than to ascertain that the notes are genuine, that they are actually the obligations of a chartered bank. The protection which Parliament has provided for the depositors in banks consists of several different items. First there is the double liability of the stockholders, next the responsibility of the directors, third the obligation to publish regular and frequent statements of position, and the prison penalty that attaches to the making of wilfully false statements, then there are the restrictions and stipulations regarding the formation of a new bank by which it is aimed to ensure that none but worthy institutions shall be chartered, and there are restrictions upon the loans and investments.

On several occasions recently it has been shown that this combination is insufficient to ensure safety; and there is at present a strong popular demand for the institution of additional safeguards. It is altogether likely that some form of external supervision of banks will be inaugurated in the near future, providing a workable plan can be evolved.

THE Canadian banking law does not attempt to define exactly into what investments the bank's funds shall go. It endeavors to prevent the banks from putting their moneys into fixed or long term investments. Thus a bank may not lend upon such mortgages as additional security for advances already made. And it may acquire title to real-estate thus pledged to it. But it cannot hold the property for a period longer than seven years. As its deposits are repayable by it practically on demand, it must not invest them in fixed or immovable property. The bank is forbidden, except as authorized in some special cases, to "deal in the buying or selling or bartering of goods, wares and merchandise, or engage or be engaged in any trade or business whatsoever," "purchase, or deal in, or lend money, or make advances upon the security or pledge of any share of its own capital stock, or of the capital stock of any bank," "lend money or make advances upon the security mortgage or hypothecation of any lands, tenements or immovable property, or of any ships or other vessels, or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise."

estate thus pledged to it. But it cannot hold the property for a period longer than seven years. As its deposits are repayable by it practically on demand, it must not invest them in fixed or immovable property. The bank is forbidden, except as authorized in some special cases, to "deal in the buying or selling or bartering of goods, wares and merchandise, or engage or be engaged in any trade or business whatsoever," "purchase, or deal in, or lend money, or make advances upon the security or pledge of any share of its own capital stock, or of the capital stock of any bank," "lend money or make advances upon the security mortgage or hypothecation of any lands, tenements or immovable property, or of any ships or other vessels, or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise."

THE list of things which it may do, are the following:

It may "open branches, agencies and offices," "engage in and carry on business as a dealer in gold and silver coin and bullion," "deal in, discount and lend money and make advances upon the security of, and take as collateral security for any loan made by it, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable securities, or the stock, bonds, debentures and obligations of municipal and other corporations, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, or Dominion, provincial, British, foreign and other public securities," "engage in and carry on such business generally as appertains to the business of banking."

GOODYEAR'S SPLENDID SHOWING.

A centre of interest at the Toronto Motor Show, all this week, has been the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's booth, where Mr. L. C. Van Bever, Vice-President of the Canadian Goodyear Company, has been receiving the congratulations of his many friends on the remarkable showing of his company's product. He has had good reason to feel proud of the Goodyear record at the



MR. L. C. VAN BEVER,
Vice-president of the Canadian Goodyear Company, large exhibitors at the Motor Show.

show—these celebrated tires leading as to number on cars exhibited to the truly notable extent of 128 per cent.

Mr. Van Bever has just returned from the Canadian West, where he attended the Winnipeg Auto Show. At that show, Goodyear had a lead of no less than 183 per cent. over the nearest competitor.

In an interview Mr. Van Bever stated that he believed that the year 1911 is going to be a banner year in the motor car business. The Goodyear factory at Bowmanville is working day and night to turn out enough tires to satisfy the demand.

There are more than 70,000 names on New York city's personal tax list this year, and the total amount of the personal assessment is about \$1,000,000,000. In making up the list, it was endeavored to eliminate all the names which should not have been included, but there will be material reductions before March 31, the last day set for swearing off personal taxes.

Last year's personal list contained in the beginning 84,000 names, with a total assessment of \$1,266,000,000. After the list had been reduced by 48,500 persons swearing off, only \$378,000,000 remained.

The directors of the Halifax Electric Tramway have raised the dividend from 7 to 8 per cent., and the rate for electric light has been reduced.

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The Manufacturers Life

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During 1910 its income was increased by over \$175,000, the total for the year being over three million dollars.

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

JAMES RYRIE, BUSINESS MAN AND PHILANTHROPIST

MR. JAMES RYRIE will be the most displeased man that reads this article. Though some friend should assure him that it is merely an appreciation of his worth as a citizen with no attempt either to belaud him or to criticize, he would remark curtly and crisply, though with a tinge of animosity—that he had much rather such a thing had never been written. I should say that aversion to mere publicity has been and still is one most distinguishing trait in Mr. Ryrie's character. That's the sort of man he primarily is. You can't stage him. He lives privately; and merely because he has steadily worked his way up from the humblest of beginnings as a watchmaker to the head of the greatest jewelry house in Toronto if not in Canada, makes no reason in his mind why any one should desire to chronicle the fact in print.

But if a novelist were to take Mr. Ryrie as a model and portray him much more vividly than this article can assume to do, perhaps he would be able to see some reason why such a thing should be done. Men who achieve worth-while things in business and in social personality can't expect to escape being looked at and talked about. And an appreciation or a criticism in print is not necessarily an offence.

I KNOW as a matter of fact that more than once Mr. Ryrie has asked as a favor that a certain article supposed to be forthcoming about him should be left out; not because any man could say a word about James Ryrie in hostile criticism, but because he takes the view that what he is and what he has done are of first importance to himself, to his friends and to the general good of society without regard to the newspapers.

On the same principle I suppose a man might object to his name appearing in a newspaper ad, or on a street sign; though it happens that any literature that emanates from the house of Ryrie is mostly unobtrusive and artistic. A full-page ad. from Ryrie would be almost unthinkable.

However, this is not to advertise the business of Ryrie—and yet if one but knew the real history of that house much good might be done in this peculiarly reckless age by setting forth the ways in which personality has dominated the business; not in the average way of a man that worships a system because he himself created it, but in the hundred little ways of personal effort and expression that have made Ryrie Bros. almost famous as two of the finest employers in Canada. If you should step into the great hall of diamonds and jewelry and timepieces on Yonge street you might observe in a palatial little enclosure near the door a comfortable-looking gentleman who spends his time squinting through a glass into the anatomies of watches. That is the watchmaker who was with Ryrie Bros. thirty years ago in the old stand on Yonge street about where the Lumsden building is now. He will probably look after the watches of Ryrie Bros. till he quits the business. He remembers when James Ryrie was a very humble watchmaker in a cramped little shop with a cribby little sign. It was James who began the business, afterwards taking his brother Harry in with him. It is seldom nowadays that brothers go in to business together unless the business is inherited. These two brothers have pulled along together through the three stages of the business and it's hard to fancy they ever had a real dispute. It's the same reason that kept the head watchmaker at his job now these thirty years—amicability. James Ryrie has most of the old-fashioned qualities in business that distinguish old country employers famous in books. He has profound regard for the side represented by the employee. It would be a miracle if he should discharge an employee merely in a fit of temper or because of one mistake. It would be impossible to imagine James Ryrie at the head of a vast conscienceless concern that treats its hands as merely parts of the machinery.

ALWAYS gentility—based upon kindness and personal knowledge. James Ryrie knows a good deal about the people who work for him. The knowledge is part of his business. In most respects he is probably a model employer; a man whom the average subordinate does not in the least begrudge either prosperity or loyalty.

Yet he is by no means a quaintish man. To deal with him is as concise as a watchmaker's tweezers. No man has more certainty of conviction without advertising his opinions. Few men have more positive notions about either business or religion. But his name is rarely in the newspapers. Now and again he writes, not for the sake of seeing his name in print, but because he would set some wrong-thinking people right on a matter which he has himself studied closely at first hand. Outside of his business Mr. Ryrie takes a first interest in church work. He has been a member of Jarvis Street Baptist Church since its earliest days. He was one of those in that church who first proclaimed their belief that a church has no inherent right to exemption from taxes. For a number of years Jarvis Street Church paid taxes to the city of Toronto without a dollar of assessment. Had James Ryrie not believed in the principle it is not

likely the taxes would have been paid. It was hoped that the custom would become infectious; but it has never come into popular vogue.

Missions are of primary interest to Mr. Ryrie. He has travelled in missionary lands. To him it is quite as essential to have just notions about Christianizing the heathen as to argue wisely about tariffs. Many have argued that it is mainly a waste of money to spend it trying to graft Christianity on to a pagan people. Mr. Ryrie is able to prove the contrary. In this he may be a conservative; but when he went abroad he took good care to find out the facts of the case, and despite his dislike of publicity to place himself on record in print.

As to tariffs James Ryrie has more than average experience. Watchmakers seldom become wealthy. James Ryrie did not make all his money selling watches. Much of it he made in diamonds. There are probably the best part of a million people in the United States wearing diamonds sold by Ryrie. The American duty on diamonds helped to build up the Ryrie business. Diamonds are dearer in New York than they are in Toronto. When it comes to buying a really good diamond or two the price of a railway ticket from New York to Toronto is less than the duty. Many of the diamonds sold by Ryries, however, go to tourists, who naturally pass through Toronto on their way somewhere else; and part of the pleasure of the trip is dropping into Ryries to buy diamonds on which there is no duty passing into Canada. As a matter of ethics it would be a very impertinent business to inquire of a customer who wanted to buy diamonds whether or not he intended to wear them in the United States. As a matter of evolution, Mr. Ryrie could very well observe that of late years the number of Canadians who buy diamonds is increasing at a very rapid rate.

ALL sorts and conditions of people have gone to the store of Ryrie to buy diamonds. I remember that a few years ago there was a daredevil of a chap who was doing loop-the-loop or some sort of death-trap feat in a two-by-four circus. He had a cage of lions, a couple of big snakes, a few dancers and some athletes. This Diavolo was very proud of the fact that he had the eye of an eagle; but for which he claimed he would have been killed a good many times since he had begun to defy death. During the week the little circus was camped down at the baseball park at the foot of Yonge street this man of the eagle eye strolled into Ryries to buy a diamond for his wife. While there he claimed to have got into conversation with the experts in the diamond department and to have somewhat amazed them by his ocular methods of detecting flaws in diamonds; so much so that he was offered a job to quit his death-trap and spend the rest of his days studying diamonds. However, he preferred his old job, bought a diamond, took it to the camp, put it under his pillow, lost it and found it again.

MR. RYRIE has a keen sense of the beautiful. He has expressed much of it in the beautiful country home which some years ago he built at Oakville. He was the first of the colony of well off people who have made this town famous for country seats. The transformation of Oakville from a sleepy little fruit town into a virtual suburb of Toronto is due, perhaps accidentally, though not altogether so, to the good judgment of Mr. Ryrie who, if he should care to sell the property he has acquired in that neighborhood, would be able to realize much more than he made in the first ten years when he was struggling with his brother to build up a modest little jewelry business on Yonge street. He is still something of a leader in the colony where he started the unusual business of getting full-sized trees on his land without waiting for them to grow. He imported from Buffalo a machine which takes hold of a maple tree a foot in diameter, digs it from the spot where it grew, and transplants it in the spot where the good eye of Mr. Ryrie wants it.

All in all, James Ryrie is a plain, modest, home-loving man, whom success has never made arrogant and whom wealth has never persuaded to lose faith in the old-fashioned simplicities of life. He would probably still be an enthusiastic jeweler even though he had been confined mainly to watches and wedding presents. He enjoys his business and takes great pleasure in an exceedingly equitable life, in which the moralities have a very large part. Not many people know him extremely well. He is little of a "mixer." But he has a fine regard for his friends no less than for the rights of his employees. If he would only consent to put some other kind of illuminated sign over his store instead of those red New York salamanders chasing each other endlessly round the square, he would be an indirect contributor to civic art in Toronto.

Augustus Bridle.

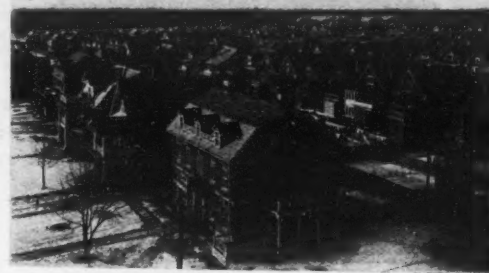
RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 5.)

views on the other side. This matter has been very much discussed both in our own Board of Trade and in the Associated Boards of Trades yesterday afternoon, where so large a number of representatives gathered, practically from the whole of the Province of Ontario, and who voted, not unanimously, but by a very large and substantial majority, in opposition to the legislation proposed at Ottawa.

What I maintain is that this is no time for a change. The people of Canada, as you know, are prosperous today. There is prosperity from ocean to ocean and trade relations are favorable. It has been mooted and said by some that Reciprocity will benefit the farmer, and that we in the cities have no reason to complain, as it is not going to interfere with manufacturers—but I feel that this is the thin edge of the wedge and that this is not the end of what we may expect. So far as the farmer is concerned, I have been as closely identified with the farmers as anyone, as I do business with them every day at 30 or 40 different points, buying their produce and shipping it to the markets of the world, and I do not believe this policy will benefit the farmer to any extent except a very small extent. In substantiation of that argument I would like to mention the case of barley. We are told that the farmer would get higher prices for his barley than he does at present if we had Reciprocity. He is receiving about 58c. a bushel at the elevators in Ontario at present, but if the new Agreement were consummated he would not only have the United States to deal with, but there would be other countries which have the favored-nation clause in our treaties. They would be able to ship grain into Canada just as we would ship it to the United States, and they could lay down barley in Toronto to-day for 56c. a bushel. So, instead of the farmer getting a higher price, the price would actually be lowered.

Let me add this, that I don't think the farmer has been making any particular howl about his condition. He is a prosperous man to-day, and he is not going around the country asking favors of any other country. There



The "York Loan" District as it looks to-day. On the right is Roncevalles avenue. The house prominent on the left is a typical Phillips design. A few years ago this section was mostly vacant fields.

Single Tax in Western Canada

By W. Everard Edmonds, Saskatoon, Sask.

SINGLE tax in Western Canada has passed beyond the experimental stage, and two cities at least, Vancouver and Edmonton, are giving it a fair trial. The former has adopted the single tax in its entirety, and in a recent number of "Man to Man Magazine," Mayor L. D. Taylor tells of its good results, and states that no one, not even extensive land owners, have any desire to return to the former scheme of taxation.

The land owners as a matter of fact, receive greater benefits from the single tax than even the builders and building owners themselves, for while the tax on improvements has been abolished, the land tax has not been increased, and still remains twenty-two mills on the dollar, just what it was before the single tax was adopted. With the tax remaining the same, whether a site is improved or unimproved, it is readily seen that lot owners would rather have their property improved and bringing in an income. It is simply a question of which is the better policy, to have a dollar lying idle in an old sock, or having it working, bringing in an income at a bank.

Fifteen years ago the city government concluded to encourage building by reducing the improvement tax fifty per cent. The effect was immediate, and huge buildings began to take the place of shacks. In 1906, as a result of the success of the first experiment, an additional decrease of twenty-five per cent, was made in the improvement tax. At once building operations showed another startling increase—an increase that when compared with the increases shown in the statistics of other cities, was wholly out of proportion to the increase of population. Last year, it was decided to eliminate the building tax altogether, and, in consequence, the single tax was adopted in its entirety.

From the beginning the cities of the Canadian West have taken the initiative in promoting the single tax policy, by putting it into actual operation, while other municipal Governments have not reached beyond the theoretical. Vancouver's policy of valuing land at full capital value and improvements at only fifty per cent., thereby taxing buildings only half as much as sites, was adopted long before the single tax leaders had begun their campaign of education that to-day reaches round the world.

So satisfactory was this first experiment that when the further reduction to twenty-five per cent. was made, so as to tax the capital value of improvements only one-quarter as much as that of sites, the opposition was so small as to be scarcely worth taking into account. The last step taken—the adoption of the single tax system in its entirety—has placed Vancouver in the unique position of being the only city of metropolitan size on the Continent to have elected a municipal government on a single tax platform.

Edmonton is the only other Canadian city in which the single tax system has been adopted without reservation, and there the same effect has been felt. It is not so common now to see property assessed at \$250 a foot given over to tumble-down shacks.

Recent despatches from the Alberta capital state that the programme of building construction for this year is an unusually large one. Here is where single tax is producing good results. Speculative holders of real estate, who have been content to wait for a rise in value, find now that it does not pay to leave such property unproductive.

This movement toward single tax is attracting the attention of many other municipal governments throughout Western Canada. A dozen towns could be named which are seriously considering the advisability of its adoption, and it is not at all unlikely that within another twenty-five years single tax will be the rule and not the exception.

E. W. S., Montreal: Hollinger mine is quoted at round 5.82—5. Personally, I would not buy at the price. McKinley-Darragh is around 1.76 and the price seems fair.

L. E. B., Essex: I am no authority on "gambling!" I would not buy Gould Consolidated.

E. C., Oshawa: The Peterborough Gowganda Syndicate I never heard of. If you value your savings keep out of it.

Federal Life Report.

THE annual report of the Federal Life Assurance Company recently laid before shareholders shows that the new business of the year consisted of 2,643 applications for insurance aggregating \$3,897,933.01, of which 2,527 applications were accepted. The assets of the company have been increased by \$352,493.55 and now stand at \$3,996,443.08, exclusive of guarantee capital. The security for policy-holders amounted at the close of last year to \$4,866,443.08. The surplus to policy-holders is put at \$275,588.08.

The Equity Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Annual Meeting February 22nd 1911.

STATEMENT AT DECEMBER 31, 1910

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Revenue Balance, Dec. 31, 1909	\$ 63,612 98	Cancellations and Reinsurance	\$110,274 43
Premium Earnings	365,391 00	General Expense, Commission, etc.	129,353 44
Interest Earnings	9,525 97	Fire Losses and adjustment expenses	177,074 83
Payments on Capital Stock	23,072 50	Balance	33,899 75
	\$461,602 45		\$461,602 45
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Reserve for unearned premiums, Government Standard	\$162,664 15	Cash on hand	454 20
Unadjusted Fire Losses	4,790 00	Net Premiums in course of collection	32,459 68
All other current liabilities	43,864 29	Municipal and Corporation Bonds and Bills	166,591 86
Surplus Security to Policy-holders	215,381 20	Receivable	11,516 73
	\$426,699 64	Office Furniture and Insurance Plans	12,029 01
		Reinsurance to recover on claims	4,168 53
		Accrued Interest and other Assets	32,791 02
		Independent Fire Insurance Co.	20,331 06
		Metropolitan Insurance Co.	146,147 50
		Capital subject to call	
Capital paid-up	\$103,852 50		\$426,699 64

Total Security to Policy-holders, \$378,045.35

This is to certify that we have maintained a continuing audit of the books, verified the vouchers, and examined the securities of The Equity Fire Insurance Company of Canada for the year ending December 31st, 1910, and find they have been correctly kept and are truly set forth in the above statements.

(Signed) EDMOND GUNN, C.A.,

CHARLES ARNOLDI, Auditors.

WM. GREENWOOD BROWN, General Manager.



Instructor (rapidly losing his temper): "Now, the bullet from this rifle will penetrate three inches of solid wood. Try and remember that, you blockheads." —The Tailor.

DONALDSON LINE

One class cabin (called Second)
Glasgow to St. John, N.B.
"SATURNIA," April 1.
"ATHENIA," March 4.
"CASSANDRA," March 11.
St. John, N.B., to Glasgow.
"SATURNIA," March 16, April 20.
"ATHENIA," March 23.
"CASSANDRA," March 30.
Rates:—Cabin, \$45.00 upwards.
Third, \$29.00 E.B., \$30.00 W.B.

THOMSON LINE

Southampton to Portland, Me.
"CAIRNROSA," March 21.
"TORNTON," April 4.
Portland, Me. to London.
"CAIRNROSA," April 8.
"TORNTON," March 11, April 22.
Rates:—Cabin, \$42.50 upwards.
Third, \$25.00 E.B., \$30.00 W.B.
For all information apply to
The Robert Reford Co., Limited
MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC
PORTLAND, ME., and ST. JOHN

AMERICAN LINE

N. Y. Plymouth-Cherbourg-Southampton.
St. Paul, Mar. 11 | St. Louis, Mar. 25
Atlantic, Mar. 18 | Oceanic, Mar. 29
Atlantic Transport Line
New York-London Direct
Minneapolis, Mar. 18 | Minneapolis, Apr. 8
Minneapolis, Mar. 25 | Minneapolis, Apr. 8
LEYLAND LINE
Boston-Liverpool
Devon, Mar. 8 | Winifred, Mar. 22
RED STAR LINE
London-Paris-via Dover-Antwerp.
Finland, Mar. 11 | Lapland, Mar. 25
Kronland, Mar. 18 | Vandal, Apr. 1

WHITE STAR LINE

New York-Quebec-Liverpool.
Baltic, Mar. 11 | Cedric, Apr. 1
Laurentide, Mar. 25 | Baltic, Apr. 8
N. Y. Plymouth-Cherbourg-Southampton.
St. Paul, Mar. 11 | St. Louis, Mar. 25
Atlantic, Mar. 18 | Oceanic, Mar. 29
WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE
Portland-Liverpool
Canada, Mar. 18 | Dominion, Mar. 25
MONTREAL-QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL
Dominion, May 6 | Laurentide, May 13
New York-Boston
To the MEDITERRANEAN
The Astoria, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers,
Villefranche, Genoa, Naples.
"CELTIC" (20,000 tons) Mar. 8
"Largest Steamship in the Mediterranean."
Rome, Mar. 18 | Celtic, Mar. 29
H. G. THORLEY, Passenger Agent
41 King St. East, Toronto

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE

Portland-Liverpool
Canada, Mar. 18 | Dominion, Mar. 25
MONTREAL-QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL
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H. G. THORLEY, Passenger Agent
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MONTREAL

4 TRAINS DAILY
7.15 8.30
9.00 10.30
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
FINEST EQUIPMENT
Only Double-Track Route.
A double-track line contributes to safety.

Full particulars at City Office,
northwest corner King and Yonge
Streets. Phone M. 4209.

HOTEL OSTEND

Whole Block Boardwalk Front.
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Capacity 500. Location unquestionably select.
Thoroughly appointed, steam heated through-
out. Magnificent Sun Parlor overlooking Ocean.
Table and service of the highest standard of
excellence. Hot and cold sea water baths, single
and en suite. March rates exceptionally low
and quoted upon application. Write for new
booklet and calendar free. Electric coaches
meet trains. Two minutes walk from Ostend
to trolley.
DAVID P. RAHTER.

Ladies in Montreal

Will tell you that one of their most
delightful experiences is
to have dinner or after-theatre
supper at Kastels.

On any afternoon in the week
you may see large numbers of
Montreal's best people taking
afternoon tea there, and any-
thing that will pass muster in
this way must represent one
hundred cents to the dollar.

The new restaurant is one of
the most elegantly fitted in
Montreal, and is situated right
in the heart of the shopping dis-
trict.

The magnificent Orchestra is
another prominent feature.
First class accommodation is
provided in the hotel by the
day, week or month.

NEW HOTEL KASTEL

"On the Wrong Side of
the Street."
St. Catherine
Street West Montreal

Mexican Light and Power earnings
for January show a large increase in
gross earnings but proportionately not
so large for net, owing to increased
operating expenses. The statement
follows in Mexican currency, com-
pared with January last year:

1910. 1911.
Gross earnings \$563,817 \$707,747 \$144,930
Oper. expenses 112,885 117,398 64,511
Net earnings \$450,932 \$590,351 \$79,419

Bank Increases Dividend.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has in-
creased its dividend to a rate of 13
per cent. per annum. The dividend
just declared is 3 1/4 per cent. for the
quarter ending March 31, and is pay-
able April 1 to shareholders of re-
cord of March 16.

TAPE OF THE TAPE

Record of the Market Fluctuations of Canadian
Stocks for the day, with High and Low
a year ago. Inactive Securities.

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.	High	Low	Date	Ask	Bid
100	180,000,000	55,616,665	176,333,583	3,244,539	Transportation	202	Nov.	177	Jan.	214 1/2	214 1/2
100	12,500,000	1,500,000	2,400,000	601,994	Canadian Pac. Ry.	70	Dec.	40 1/2	July	69 1/2	69 1/2
100	3,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	601,994	Dul. Sup. Trac. Co., com.	81 1/2	Oct.	64 1/2	July	82 1/2	82 1/2
100	1,400,000	2,000,000	600,000	457,802	Halla Electric	132	Oct.	117	July	144	143
100	7,463,703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	Havana Electric	94 1/2	July	98	Aug.	100	100
100	5,000,000	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	Do, pref.	94 1/2	June	92 1/2	Aug.	100	100
100	7,594,500	4,562,000	24,958,813	2,789,564	Illinois Trac. pref.	83 1/2	Jan.	83 1/2	Nov.	93	93
100	15,000,000	2,000,000	3,073,400	598	Mex. N. W. Ry.	58 1/2	Mar.	58 1/2	July	54	54
100	11,487,400	15,087,500	416,344	416,344	Mexico Trac. Co.	127	April	117 1/2	Aug.	125	123
100	16,800,000	56,895,000	7,239,851	2,398,500	Minn. St. P. & S.S.M.	145 1/2	Mar.	114	July	142 1/2	142
100	10,000,000	4,426,034	2,789,564	2,789,564	Montréal Street	234	Mar.	213 1/2	July	230	229 1/2
100	16,800,000	8,400,000	56,895,000	7,239,851	Northern Nav.	122	Jan.	109	July	123	122 1/2
100	1,000,000	12,534,000	947,168	142,350	Northern Ohio Trac.	40	Aug.	33 1/2	July	42 1/2	42 1/2
100	9,000,000	2,941,500	142,350	142,350	Porto Rico Ry. Co., com.	54	Sept.	34 1/2	Jan.	55 1/2	55
100	3,500,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Que. R.L. & P. Co., com.	81 1/2	Sept.	74 1/2	July	81 1/2	81 1/2
100	3,132,000	1,183,573	378,700	378,700	Richelleu & Ontario	96	Jan.	77	July	106	106
100	31,250,000	40,338,326	1,707,835	1,707,835	Rio de Janeiro	106	Oct.	87 1/2	July	107	106 1/2
100	860,000	6,000,000	135,007	135,007	S. P. & C. Ry. Co.	119	Jan.	98	Dec.	107 1/2	107 1/2
100	10,000,000	13,257,000	2,597,507	2,597,507	San Paulo T.L. & P. Co.	153	Sept.	135	July	157 1/2	157 1/2
100	13,875,000	13,257,000	1,691,188	1,691,188	Toledo Ry.	15 1/2	Jan.	7 1/2	Oct.	12 1/2	12 1/2
100	8,000,000	3,908,523	2,398,500	2,398,500	Toronto Ry.	129 1/2	Jan.	110 1/2	July	129	128 1/2
100	9,000,000	8,035,000	304,456	304,456	Tri-City, pref.	99	May	94	July	103	103
100	20,100,000	19,503,000	814,903	814,903	Twin City, com.	117	Jan.	103	July	109 1/2	109 1/2
100	6,000,000	4,658,000	861,430	861,430	Winnipeg Electric	131	Sept.	116	July	130	130
100	12,500,000	3,449,000	2,275,000	2,275,000	Do, Light & P.	148	Mar.	141	Sept.	144 1/2	144 1/2
100	3,500,000	2,442,420	2,442,420	2,442,420	Bell Telephone	207	Mar.	198	July	203	202
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	903,768	903,768	Consumers Gas	97 1/2	Oct.	78 1/2	July	93	92
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	903,768	903,768	Mackay, com.	78	Jan.	67 1/2	July	78	78
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	18,889,188	663,854	Mackay, pref.	78	Jan.	67 1/2	July	78	78
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	18,889,188	663,854	Mex. L. & P. Co., com.	89 1/2	Oct.	66	Jan.	90 1/2	89 1/2
100	17,000,000	10,107,000	2,042,581	2,042,581	Do, pref.	103 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2	July	103 1/2	103 1/2
100	1,500,000	650,000	1,711,176	1,711,176	Ottawa L. H. & P. Co.	103 1/2	Dec.	109	Jan.	131 1/2	131 1/2
100	1,500,000	1,500,000	13,222,092	13,222,092	Pacific Burt	45	Dec.	39 1/2	Nov.	46	45 1/2
100	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,036,788	1,036,788	Shaw, W. & P. Co.	111 1/2	Sept.	92	July	110 1/2	110 1/2
100	1,500,000	1,500,000	13,222,092	13,222,092	Sawyer Massey	35 1/2	...	34 1/2	...	...	...
100	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,036,788	1,036,788	Toronto Ed. Light	123 1/2	Nov.	109	Sept.	125	124 1/2

Par Value	Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.	High	Low	Date	Ask	Bid
243	4,866,666	2,530,666	294,653	Banks	151	April	145	July	217 1/2	217 1/2
50	10,000,000	6,000,000	722,139	British North America	215 1/2	April	196	Jan.	217 1/2	217 1/2
100	10,000,000	6,000,000	722,139	Commerce	249 1/2	April	196	Jan.	217 1/2	217 1/2
100	3,000,000	2,250,000	148,841	Eastern Townships	168 1/2	Dec.	160	Feb.	175	175
100	2,649,300	2,649,300	403,665	Hamilton	208	Feb.	196	Sept.	205 1/2	205 1/2
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	23,812	Hochelaga	157	Nov.	142	Aug.	161	160
100	5,454,545	5,454,545	656,135	Imperial	240	Mar.	219	Feb.	242	242
100	6,000,000	4,500,000	102,157	Merchants	187 1/2	Aug.	171	Jan.	186	185
100	1,000,000	1,000,000	307,809	Metropolitan	100	...	...	...	198	195
100	4,191,441	4,191,441	26,014	Montreal	215	April	204	Jan.	210	209
100	14,400,000	12,000,000	681,561	Nationale	259 1/2	Jan.	242	Aug.	252	250
100	2,000,000	1,200,000	26,014	Nova Scotia	25 1/2	June	266	Nov.	274	274
100	3,000,000	5,500,000	44,865	Ottawa	283 1/2	June	266	Nov.	274	274
100	3,461,680	3,461,680	455,919	Quebec	212 1/2	Nov.	200	Jan.	210	208
100	2,500,000	1,250,000	59,471	Standard	135	Nov.	122	July	149	149
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	54,074	Toronto	232 1/2	Jan.	219	Nov.	240	239 1/2
100	4,000,000	4,750,000	68,871	Transvaal	220 1/2	Jan.	209 1/2	Nov.	212	212
100	4,354,500	2,200,000	10,248	Union	147	Mar.	141	Sept.	144 1/2	144 1/2
100	3,244,900	1,800,000	28,478	Do, pref.	160	Dec.	139 1/2	Jan.	160 1/2	160 1/2

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.				Wednesday, Mar. 31.	
						High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid
100	8,125,000	1,750,000	7,500,000	.....	Amal. Asbes. Corp. com.	35	Feb.	9	Sept.	11	10 1/2
100	8,125,000	1,750,000	7,500,000	.....	Do, pref.	98	Feb.	50	Sept.	49	35
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000	.....	Black L. Cons. Asb. com.	29 1/2	June	15	Nov.	17	.....
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000	.....	Do, pref.	70 1/2	Jan.	57 1/2	Sept.	71 1/2	.....
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	.....	F. N. Burt Co., com.	98	Jan.	59	Jan.	103 1/2	.....
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	.....	Do, pref.	107 1/2	Dec.	94	Jan.	112 1/2	.....
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940	Can. Car. & F. com.	65	April	60	Sept.	72 1/2	71 1/2
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940	Do, pref.	107 1/2	Dec.	94	Jan.	110	107 1/2
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,294	Can. Cement, com.	25	April	15	July	21 1/2	21 1/2
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,294	Do, pref.	90 1/2	April	78	July	86	85 1/2
100	4,000,000	1,959,455	12,715,927	3,300,000	Canada Perm.	170	Jan.	163 1/2	Dec.	170	170
100	2,796,895	1,959,455	2,541,300	74,700	Can. Conf. Rub. com.	102 1/2	Jan.	90	Sept.	101 1/2	98
100	2,796,895	1,959,455	2,541,300	74,700	Do, pref.	119 1/2	Jan.	100	Aug.	105	105
100	2,796,895	1,959,455	2,541,300	74,700	Can. Cottons, Ltd.	25	Nov.	23 1/2	Nov.	25	21
100	2,796,895	1,959,455	2,541,300	74,700	Do, pref.	73	Nov.	71	Nov.	73 1/2	73 1/2
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	287,583	829,000	Can. Gen. Elec. com.	120	Feb.	104	Dec.	103 1/2	103 1/2
100	545,000	408,910	54,394	54,394	City Dairy, com.	40 1/2	Aug.	29 1/2	Jan.	40	37
100	545,000	408,910	54,394	54,394	Do, pref.	100 1/2	Sept.	96 1/2	April	100 1/2	100 1/2
100	1,748,814	1,748,814	549,275	549,275	Crown Reserve	410	Jan.	390	July	410	408
100	35,000,000	1,818,000	4,451,000	4,451,000	Dom. Steel & C. Corp.	67	May	60 1/2	July	57 1/2	57 1/2
100	8,000,000	1,818,000	6,451,058	565,780	Dom. Textile, com.	75	April	67 1/2	Aug.	69 1/2	69 1/2
100	8,000,000	1,818,000	6,451,058	565,780	Do, pref.	138	Jan.	97	Nov.	106	104
100	400,000	1,000,000	12,000,000	1,284,395	Lake Superior	5	Jan.	118	Feb.	118	118
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	L. of Woods Milling	183	Feb.	119	July	138 1/2	137 1/2
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	Do, pref.	183	Feb.	121	Oct.	121	121
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	Rose C. M. Co.	5	Jan.	118	Feb.	118	118

Monuments to Women
in Canada

By EDITH CAREW

THE custom of expressing public sentiment and appreciation for the deeds of individuals by means of graven images, stamping of coins and medals is almost as old as time itself. In the ancient days few women were thus honored and then it was only queens who received the mark of distinction because of their power and glory.

In modern times the custom has become more common and we now have monuments, tablets, statues and buildings erected to honor one whose life is considered worthy of such distinction.

The most remarkable monument in the world was erected to a woman, that of the Taj Mahal in India, erected by Shah Jehan in memory of his favorite wife. The structure consists of a splendid mosque with tall minarets surrounded with gardens of cypress. The white marble for its construction was brought by hand carriage for a distance of over six hundred miles from an eastern province of Persia, and it required twenty thousand men twenty-two years to build it.

Westminster Abbey, that greatest mausoleum in the world, has offered sepulture to over a hundred women. These are almost all queens, with the exception of the daughters and mothers of a few crowned heads and the wives of one or two statesmen. The earliest date noted there over a woman's grave is 1117.

In all England there is no memorial more familiar to the common people than Charing Cross, about whose base, busy, hustling throngs pass daily. It marks the last stopping place made in the procession of the beloved Queen Eleanor to the Abbey for final interment.

Monuments are erected usually with one of two objects in view, to confer honor on the living or to commemorate the dead. Those which have been erected to women of the former class are few and are confined exclusively to queens. Of these it may be said that no queen, ancient or modern, has had so many statues erected to her honor as Queen Victoria.

The woman not blessed with the accident of royal pre-

face of imminent death, have been recounted over and over by the evening firesides. A true follower of Joan of Arc, this little French maiden of barely fourteen years was able to keep up the courage of her little company, which included two cowardly soldiers who would have blown the fort up rather than make a defence if she had not deterred their hands and spurred them on to action. Her act of heroism merits more recognition in the way of public memorial than it has yet received.

One of the most prominent historical figures among Canadian women is unquestionably Laura Secord, who has twice been honored by public memorials, one, a bronze bust at Lundy's Lane, where she is buried, and the other a bronze tablet on a marble monument at Queenston Heights, near Brock's monument, but recently completed.

Her father, Mr. Ingersoll, was one of 10,000 Empire Loyalists, who left their homes and earthly possessions in the United States to carve out a home and fortune amid the hardships of life in a Canadian wilderness. She was thus schooled to the privations and hardships of a pioneer life, which was to serve her so well for the part she was to play in the defence of her country and her flag. Her first act of bravery was the rescue of her husband, who was lying on the battlefield of Queenston Heights sorely wounded, and who would have soon died of his wounds if his faithful wife had not sought long and diligently for him amidst the dead and dying all over that gruesome field. While nursing him back to health she was called upon to feed at her table a band of noisy, reckless soldiers of the enemy, and she thus overheard their plans to surprise Commander Fitzgibbon and his two hundred men with five hundred of their own.

All who knew Laura Secord in her time testified to her noble character, and there were none who did not rejoice to see her honored before her nation as, perhaps, its bravest woman. She was of fair face and kind brown eyes, and a sweet, loving smile hovered about her mouth. The bust at Lundy's Lane more justly represents these characteristics of her features, while the recently completed tablet at Queenston Heights represents her in old-time wearing her quaint white cap framing a face lined with care.

For many years her retiring disposition kept her name from public notice, and the only memorial of her life was an unpretentious stone in Lundy's Lane burial ground, bearing those simple words, "Here rests Laura Secord, beloved wife of James Secord, died Oct. 17, 1868, aged ninety-three years." It was not until 1901 that the bronze bust was unveiled on its stone pedestal bearing the inscription which tells the story:

"To perpetuate the name and fame of Laura Secord, who, on the 23rd of June, 1813, walked alone nearly twenty miles by a circuitous, difficult, and perilous route through woods and swamps, over miry roads, to warn a British outpost at De Cew's Falls of an intended attack, and thereby enable Lieut. Fitzgibbon on the 24th of June, 1813, with less than fifty men of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, about 150 militiamen, and a similar force of Six Nations and other Indians under Captain William Johnston Kerr, and Dominique Ducharme, to surprise and attack the enemy at Beechwood on Beaver Dams, and after a short engagement to capture Colonel Boerstler, of the U.S. Army, and his entire force of 542 men with two field-pieces."

Movements have been set on foot all over Ontario and, in fact, all over Canada to honor Queen Victoria. These memorials have taken different forms. In some cities it has been public libraries, in others hospitals, and in still others museums or other public buildings, while several monuments and statues have been erected in different parts of the Dominion, as the one in Victoria square, Montreal; in Queen's Park, Toronto; and the recently unveiled monument at Berlin, Ontario.

A division between the Daughters of the Empire at Hamilton has resulted in no action being taken for the use of the funds which they have raised and which are now in their possession for that purpose.

The Women's Historical Society of Toronto and the Graduate Nurses of the city have each raised a sum which they are planning to combine and add to for the purpose of erecting a Queen Victoria memorial building for women. Its purpose is to house the Historical Society and other women's organizations of the city.

In Montreal is a monument erected to her by her daughter, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, in 1895. It is one of two erected by the princess to her royal mother.

There are plans in a more or less completed state to honor other Canadian women in the near future, and there has been some very recent talk of a memorial to the mourning queen mother, Alexandra. Only a few days since a huge deputation were sent to ask the Government for funds to erect a monument to the men who fell in the war of 1812, and in summing up their appeal they asked that it be not only to commemorate the men who fought and fell in that war, but also to the women who aided them so valiantly, many of whom loaded their



TO LAURA SECORD.
The tablet erected on Queenston Heights in recognition of the courage displayed there by the famous Canadian heroine.

husband's muskets and helped in every way in their power to carry the war on to victory. "They," said the speaker, "merit honor quite as much as the men."

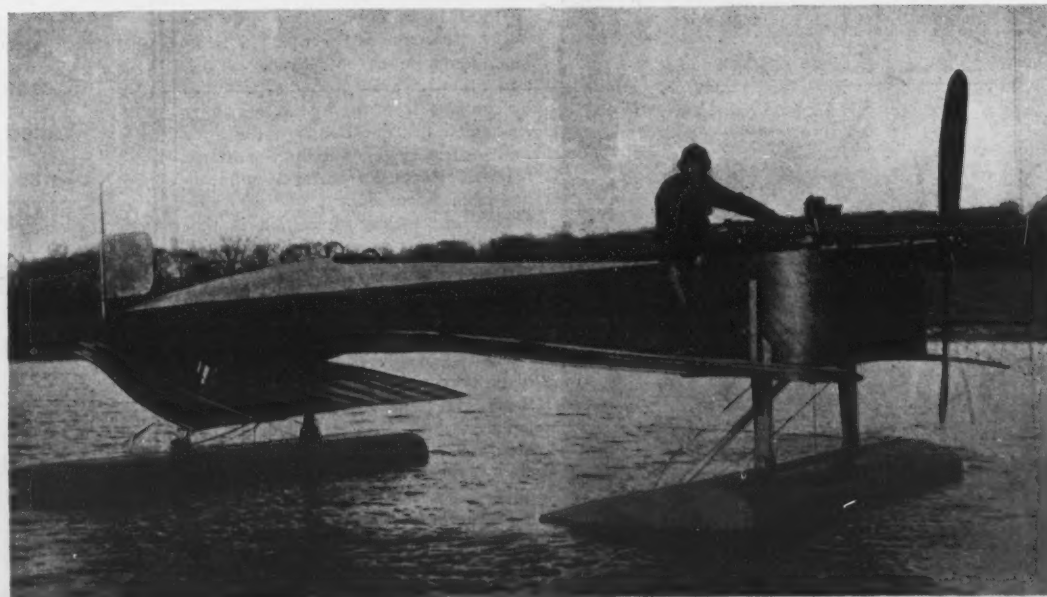
There is one class of women to whom no nation pays tribute in marble or bronze, but without whom no stable nation could long maintain the equal fight with its neighbors. They are the noble, self-sacrificing mothers who toil and deny themselves to rear to manhood and womanhood the sons and daughters of the land. Only by the reeble words of the pen is tribute and honor paid them. Let us not be chary in our words of praise and commendation of our Canadian mothers, whose sons and daughters are so nobly guiding the helm of Destiny in this grand old Dominion towards the shores of success. Since their praises are not graven on tablets of stone, let them often be sung by tongue and pen.

The King in Scotland.

IT is rumored that the King and Queen may, engagements permitting, pay a short visit to Scotland in the early part of the year, says Modern Society. It is suggested that the probable date will be about Easter tide, but it is impossible for King George to arrange his movements so far in advance, as with details connected with the Coronation to be consulted about, and with the political world still unpleasantly unsettled, it is necessary for His Majesty to be within reach of his advisers and Ministers, a thing almost impossible at Balmoral, in spite of the telephone.

The King has not yet had time to settle his affairs so far as the Scottish property left him by the late King is concerned. The Balmoral estate was rented originally from Mr. R. V. Gordon, and it was due to the late Sir James Clark that the Royal Family ever went there to reside, he having ordered the Prince Consort to Balmoral in 1847. The air was found to be so bracing that the Prince leased the place from Lord Aberdeen's brother, and, accompanied by Queen Victoria and their family, spent the autumn there. The estate was subsequently purchased by the Prince Consort on behalf of Queen Victoria, the original building being demolished, and the present Royal Castle erected in its stead. It will be remembered that the two eldest children of Princess Henry of Battenburg were born at the Castle, being the first Royal birth to take place in Scotland since the birth of Charles I. at Dunfermline, in 1600.

The estate has been considerably added to from time to time, notably when the late Queen Victoria purchased Ballochbuie from Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld in 1878, but the late King Edward never entertained any liking for the residence. In fact, on more than one occasion—especially when the weather was "real Scotch"—he expressed his opinion of the place in anything but complimentary terms. King George, who is a very keen angler, will probably show more attachment to Balmoral than his father, as he will have many opportunities of indulging his taste for fishing. Indeed, both he and the Prince of Wales have already had some good sport.



AN IMMENSE MECHANICAL WATERFOWL.
The aero-hydroplane at Coma, France. It both flies and swims with remarkable ease.

DIANA'S
LENTE
DIARY

By PINCE NEZ.

WEDNESDAY (Ash).—I have made up my mind to keep Lent strictly. As Charlie says—"To half do a thing is puerile, and I won't be puerile. Therefore, I am giving up my flirtation with James Grand. I shall not be at home to him on off evenings, nor shall I take those long walks with him any more. It's horrid weather for walking, blustery and raw and chilly, anyhow. I shall miss James Grand horribly, I suppose, but that is where self-denial and renunciation come in. How beautifully the new curate spoke about that morning. He is certainly an earnest and eloquent preacher. James Grand wants to take me to the private view to-morrow evening. Of course I shall not go with him, but it's rather troublesome to pick up some one else on such short notice. I suppose I could get some girl, but I abhor seeing a couple of girls hopping around an art gallery. I have grown accustomed to James.

THURSDAY.—I went to the private view with my aunt. How dreary it was, because she always wants to know about the pictures and who did them, and who is going to buy them, as if I knew. I go to see other people, much more worth while than pictures, believe me, and much better fun wondering who's going to purchase them. Aunt and I trailed around, an artist or a professor trailing with us from time to time. It was a crock! Some artists are good enough fun, when they don't pose and take themselves seriously. Little Tommy Tarbrush is delightful; he tells me queer stories about Paris that make me want to go there, and then advises me never to risk it. As we trailed around to-night he came to us. He hates pictures stuck up on walls; the only place of interest for them is on the easel, he says. The moment they're off it he loves them no more. He showed me an artist chap who had worked for ages on a picture, and then when it was finished, had cut it up in strips. It sounded insane, but Tommy Tarbrush says it was the proper end to an unsatisfying picture. There was another man who had sat for a fortnight before a sketch on his easel, and never put an inch of paint on it. Suddenly one morning he began to paint madly, and in two days had a grand thing completed. Tommy kept telling me these stories, and auntie kept asking for more. That's all I know about the private view.

FRIDAY.—This is a fast day. I did without sugar in my tea. It was very nasty, so I had cook make me some chocolate, which went better. James Grand wrote to say he was coming in to-night. I posted him a special delivery note at four o'clock to say I should not be at home. James generally leaves his office about four, but perhaps he may have been late. In case he comes, Marie must tell him I've gone to church. I wonder whether there's anything else I could give up? James seems too trifling for a real offering. I might put away my new pearl necklace. I will. That will be a real sacrifice, for I only got it at Christmas. However, I've had a good deal of wear out of it, for it's never been a whole day in its case. And perhaps I shall feel as if it were quite new at Easter. I am afraid I forgot fasting at dinner, but the duckling was so good, I'm rather glad of it.

SATURDAY.—The new curate read us some very beautiful meditations last night after prayers. One, on subduing our appetites, made that duckling taste in my mouth! When we came out the warden's wife introduced him to me (the curate, not the duckling!), and we fell in step at the porch. I thought I saw some one a little like James Grand on the curb, but the new curate was repeating one of the meditations that I especially liked, and I was listening carefully, so I did not look again. Aunt says she hopes I won't keep Lent too strictly, or people will talk.

When we got home, Marie told me Mr. Grand had called and seemed surprised that I had gone out. Evidently he left his office on the stroke of four, for if special delivery stamps are any good at all, he should have had my note by a quarter past. However, I'm giving up James Grand during Lent, so it makes no difference if he feels put out. I did without my Sunday box of chocolates and put the money in the alms box. Of course, when James calls he always brings some, but there won't be any more now—unless I buy them myself. I shall give them up, too, for Lent.

Waiting.

SERENE. I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For, lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw
The brook that springs in yonder height;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.

The stars come nightly to the sky;
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

—John Burroughs.



TO QUEEN VICTORIA.
The new statue erected to her late Majesty in Berlin, Ontario.

rogative who has received the greatest number of memorials is Joan of Arc, the romantic French maiden who, even in that mercurial climate, where the fame of the dead is ever insecure, seems to have made an abiding impression upon the French mind.

Three monuments and one building have been erected in Canada to keep alive the memory of the dead and hold in perpetuity the remembrance of historic events.

In the Place d'Armes at Montreal stands a monument to Maisonneuve, the founder of the city. Among the subsidiary figures on the corners of the base of this monument is one which seldom fails to attract the attention of the passer-by. It represents a woman tenderly stooping to bind up the wounds of a captive boy. This woman was one of the pioneers to Canadian soil, and hers was a life of self-sacrifice to the fugitive Indians whom that little company, led by Maisonneuve, had come to Christianize. There are few lovers of Canadian history who do not honor and love the name of Jeanne Mance.

In February, 1908, a fire occurred in a suburban school of Montreal, which occasioned a terrible loss of life. All Canada was thrilled by the heroism of one of the teachers in that building, a Scotch girl. She had charge of the primary department on an upper floor and succeeded in conducting forty of the small pupils to safety. She went back to the sixteen remaining ones in the face of certain death, and when the flames were subdued she was found dead with her little charges about her. Much enthusiasm was aroused by her act of heroism and self-sacrifice, and a children's hospital of that city was erected and dedicated to her memory.

Further down on the banks of the St. Lawrence is a simple stone telling of the dauntless courage of a fourteen-year old girl, who is ranked among the bravest of our early pioneer heroines. The story of Madeleine de Vercheres is familiar to every student of Canadian history. Her brave command and defence of a lonely fort manned by two soldiers and her own younger brothers against a band of blood-thirsty Iroquois Indians, her fearless rescue of the settler's family from a canoe in the very

LADY GAY'S PAGE

"I FEEL sure I could do great things, if—" began the young man with the future. "There is no if," said the old man shortly. "You will do great things in spite of any if or but in the language, should the power be in you. Perhaps it would be just as well if you began by doing the small things well for which you are paid a salary." The young man says that there is nothing like discouragement from one's elders for taking the ambition out of a fellow. He hates banking, and takes no interest in commercial life, he could however do great things, he feels sure, if—. What particular great things he could do he doesn't specify. In the meantime, he is up against the problem of how to make a bank clerk's pay fit the needs of a society man, and that, by the way, is a great thing! The fretful idea that one is a fettered genius is one of the most hindering to happiness and progress. Beside, it's a weird hallucination nine times out of ten. Spurts of originality, flashes of inspiration, impulses of achievement come to the young restless soul of him, and he believes they will last and carry him on to some glorious success, if—and then the teller gives him a questioning glance. The discount clerk wants him, the routine of the day seizes on his will-o-the-wisp dreams and they fade, die out, and he goes about with a frown and a martyred air and the world for him is hollow. Perhaps no one but an adoring mother or sister encourages him to dream again, but dream he does, and is discontented because of that measly "if." He despises the bright alert interested junior who has his prophetic eye on an agency, and who leaves no stone unturned to get it. He wearily wonders at the stolid seniors who spend half a century at a desk making figures and adding them up, and finally being superannuated or dying without having done one great thing! He is a real boy, this one of whom I write, and we all have met him, and perhaps heard his plaint. He's all right, only he has gotten his values mixed. There are great things to be achieved in his daily routine, the control of will, the direction of purpose, the rounding of a big sweet and true manliness, which have no "if." But he dreams of less important matters, the plaudits of the mob, the recognition of the mighty, some exalted position, some clattering acclaims, the conquest of some outside kingdom of brain or brawn, while his own royal house stands vacant.

LET me show you a pretty picture I saw last week. It is a cosy old-fashioned square room, in the midst of which we had set the little table holding the birthday cake of the nonagenarian, the very old lady whom we adore. Round about the smooth white cake with its significant dates 1821 and 1911 stand ninety stiff little red candles, each awaiting the touch of the taper to ring the white cake with flame. On the top of the cake one lone candle, for the coming year of the long, long life. There is a rapping at the hall-door, and the children come, wonder-eyed, bubbling over with expectation, to see the lighting of the candles. They are seated in a wiggling row, while the lamps are turned low, and the taper travels around the red girdle of the big cake. The mellow beautiful glow of the ninety candles beams upon their sparkling eyes, their rosy lips, their pearly teeth. They are such pretty little folk, and they are rapt in delight of the novel sight. They whisper and push elbows to one another, and now and then they sigh deeply, words failing. The very old lady sits, a little Queen, at the other side of the flame-girdled cake, smiling at the row of children. "Oh—one candle is going crooked!"—and a watchful senior sets it straight. "Some burn faster—That one is blowing, shut the door!" They are all alert about it. When the ring of candles burns low and must be put out, the lone little one on top of the cake is lit, and some one tells the children that if it burns steady to the last bit the very old lady will have a good and happy year. There is an intense silent interest as the five minute candle, all alone in the dark room, sheds its tiny light. The very old lady's face, in its halo of white cap, seems sad in the dim glow, as she sits and watches with the children. The brave wee candle burns

bright and steady, nearer and nearer to the white frosted cake, the old clock ticks solemnly, deliberately, until five minutes pass, then the old lady "in all the dainty consequence of many years" as a nice man puts it, gets up very quietly, as the last flicker from the tiny candle flutters, and blows out the dying spark, the lamps are turned up, the children rise all in a bunch and the biggest boy says—"Ah! well we must be going now." They all kiss the very old lady and wish her a happy year. Then one hears their mingled pattering footsteps down the garden-path, out into the night!

THE visit of His Excellency, Count Apponyi and his party to Toronto last week, and the lecture given by the Count on Saturday, brought before us one of the many interesting personalities of a country full of interest and charm. Needless to say the visitor was of most distinguished presence, and that the ladies were particularly admiring of him. It recalls to me a very gorgeous day and hour, in Dublin a good many years ago, when old Trinity College was celebrating her three hundredth birthday (in 1892), and grave professors from every country under heaven were gathered there to honor it. They crowded the big hall in the evening at the grand concert, and prominent visitors came one by one on the stage to be acclaimed, and to thank the big Irish hearts for the royal Irish welcome. Down in the front seats were Lord and Lady Zetland, (The Lord Lieutenant and his lady), and beside Lady Zetland sat Lord Leighton (then Sir Frederick), his silvery hair in soft waves about his beautiful refined face, the artist who supremely looked the part. As the notables from every corner of the globe came one by one to the footlights I whispered to my jolly Irishman, "Just wait until you see the Hungarian, I am sure he'll be the handsomest and most courtly of all." It was a long-shot but it won, for when Professor Vambéry, very tall, very slim, very graceful, in his picturesque black suit, his plumed black cap, his wide gauntlets and his handsome grave dignified face stepped slowly forward, and spoke his few apt sentences, the appreciative Irish burst into cheers of delight and kept him bowing and bowing for the sheer pleasure of looking at so personable and charming a man. It is over twenty years since I gave the biggest part of my holiday heart to Hungary, and spent golden days in Budapest, the fairest city I know. Some day I'm hoping to go back, as one yearns and hopes for a supreme pleasure, to see the street I love best of all, and get into the atmosphere where ardent patriots were bred, and still are, I hope. The land of music that carries the very essence of the lovely country in its wild strains, the very heart of the people in its

mad czardas, that dance which once seen and heard is never forgotten, the very cry of distilled patriotism in that stirring Radoshky march, interdicted by Austrian conquerors for decades, but played all the same, by patriots wild with love of country, as they gaily marched to jail. It looks as if I had strayed a long way from his Excellency Count Apponyi, but I haven't. In such a man, tradition is alive, mingled with a great modern wisdom a combination hard to beat, my friends.

THAT lucky man of the Northwest is getting on my nerves and I touch wood as I write about him! Now he has begun to gather in legacies! The day he got his, Jan 28 Saturday night, out in those weird fastnesses where he last bought a farm, he also got news of a legacy of comfortable proportions. He calmly writes me that the incident is peculiar. I suppose when he gets this issue he will find gold or coal or silver on his holding in the wilderness! Well, he keeps cool enough over it, in a truly British fashion, while I, who have no earthly reason for undue interest, feel him more of a Mascot than ever.

FOR the six weeks of Lent, when one may safely decline invitations without risk of giving offence, there is no better institution than the reading club. Twelve good bouts at reading and being read to, with limited and concise discussion afterwards is a great brain filler and worthy of consideration. I remember yet, the subjects we took up at a reading club I belonged to quarter of a century ago, and they gave spice to many a thought for a very long while. The biographies of women writers is a good line for a woman's reading club, with a division of the periods and leading traits and lines of work among short papers to be read by the members. The homes of famous women is another good line. And the little mischief at my elbow, says the husbands and children of famous women would be another. Alas! They are rare and often quite uninteresting.

WHAT shall one do with the friend who advises one to read stupid or unpleasant novels? I can think of no punishment equal to this unkindness. I have longed for months for time to read the Dop Doctor! Yes, and I seized on a five hour train journey to achieve my longing, but found ten hours would be needed. It is in parts absorbing, but a book in which whole chapters may be skipped without losing interest. The story simply trails along at the end, without the quaint little relish that one gets in some other recent trailing stories. And there was another book I fairly ached to read—"Let the roof fall in." The title was wonderful, so were some of the char-

acters, but never in Ireland did I ever hear modern gentlefolk speak as do those "heroes and sheroes" of this Irish story. The peasant arrangement of sentences grew positively maddening at last, and in both books marched the same climax, worked up from practically the same unpleasant beginning. This may have spoiled the taste of the feast I'd been hungry for. One would like to get the meat of these two books, without this sort of cold storage flavor. Somehow, when I had finished the Dop Doctor I fell to thinking of those cans of frozen eggs from China, where one occasionally comes across a decomposed chick or an election hen-fruit. The fateful episode in the girl life of Rosaleen and of Lynnette in the several books, keeps cropping up like the objectionable debris in the cases of frozen eggs. Neither of the beautiful heroines had the knack of forgetting she had been victimized, and took good care you shouldn't forget either. For my part, I object to having an unpleasant fact rubbed in, even if it's only in a story book, and find the rubbing in takes from the joy of perusing other pleasanter happenings.

NO one over forty who has a particle of vanity should look at proofs of their photographs. I saw some one day lately and they haunt my dreams. Surely one never looked like that! Vain protest! One looked just so, and probably worse, and no matter how nicely the artist may retouch and smooth out and manipulate that negative one can only shake the head and sigh—"Don't waste time, I saw the proofs." No one over forty should get photographed anyway! One should select the most attractive picture of one's youth and calmly present it to enquirers, and when not so engaged, keep it as far from one's looking-glass as possible. An eighteen inch waist and a firm chin contour are a wonderful consolation even as a has-been and in a photograph!

Lady Gay

The Psalm of the Suffragette

SHOW me not with scornful numbers,
You've too many voters now!
Woman, wakened from her slumbers,
Wants the ballot anyhow.

Life with Bill or life with Ernest
Is no more our destined goal;
Man thou art; to man thou turnest;
But we too, demand the poll.

Not enjoyment, naught but sorrow,
Is the legislator's way;
For we'll get to him to-morrow
If he should escape to-day.

Art's expensive, styles are fleeting;
Let our lace-edged banners wave,
Thus inscribed, o'er every meeting:
"Give us suffrage or the grave."

Heroines, prepare for battle!
Lend your efforts to the strife!
Drive all husbands forth like cattle;
Be a woman, not a wife!

Trust no man, however pleasant.
He'll agree to all you say,
Send you candy as a present,
Go and vote the other way.

Wives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And preceding, leave behind us
All the rest at dinner time.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
Don the trousers and the coat;
For our candidate pursuing
The elusive, nimble vote.

—Smart Set.

Making Mist from Whisky.

FROM time to time dwellers along the River Spey in Scotland complain of the killing of fish and other injurious effects produced by effluents from the distilleries along its banks. The question how the Spey and other rivers similarly situated may be protected from such pollution has been discussed.

One interesting suggestion is that the deleterious products of the distilleries might be disposed of by being blown high in the air in the form of mist. It is asserted that the atmosphere would not be injuriously affected in this way and that there would be no perceptible increase in its moisture if the mist were blown to a sufficient height. At a height of two hundred feet, it is calculated, about eight gallons of the objectionable liquid might be sprayed into the air every minute without being noticed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country.

Self esteem is a good thing, but lots of people have more of it than they are entitled to.

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KATHLEEN PARLOW.

The brilliant Canadian violinist who has been touring with great success in the West and will play with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall on March 16th.

Psychic Phenomena

By F. E. M. R.

Article V.

"GREAT movements are abroad to-day,
Throughout our life a new wave is arising,
A new seeking and a new longing."
—"The Eternal Values," Hugo Nurnsterberg.

"Star to star vibrate light; may soul to soul
Strike through some finer element of her own?"
—Tennyson.

The recent experimentings and observations in the field of Psychology have had at least one most important result. It has brought home to men's minds as never before the scientific fact that man is "fearfully and wonderfully made." There seems, too, to be no doubt in the minds of the few fearless pioneers in the field of this New Psychology, that the revelation of a new law and force of being will be the great reward, and an understanding of these, will, in the opinion of the majority, demonstrate the survival of the human personality after death. More than ever before, are the profoundest thinkers and most eminent scientists of the day impressed with the fact that the answer to the question, "What is life?" will not be revealed in any Psycho-physiological laboratory, of the present or the future. And how can the most sanguine scientist expect it, we ask? When, as Charles Richet says: "Why not proclaim it loudly—all that science of which we are so proud, is only knowledge of appearances. The real nature of things baffles us. The innermost nature of laws governing matter, whether living or inert, is inaccessible to our intelligence—the fall of a stone is such a commonplace phenomenon that it does not astonish us; but in reality, no human intelligence has ever understood it—like all nature's phenomena without exception, it is not understood."

But the immediate hope of our scientists to-day is that, as other not understood laws have been harnessed for the service of man, so will we, in the perhaps, near future, learn how to use and control both new and old laws and forces of Being to the wonderful betterment of mankind.

It is the dual nature of man that is furnishing the phenomena and it is therefore before the fascinating problem of the subconscious and its activities that our scientists are tentatively theorising to-day.

The dissociated states of mediums and of deep hypnosis are, however, so beset with hypothesis and difficulties, that all authorities suspend conclusions. Indeed, no scientist is dogmatising to-day.

Their theories are of absorbing interest, but to even attempt an explanation of these in the limited space of this article seems more than futile, but I will try to suggest the principle lines of thought.

In the first place, there are two opposed views—it would seem from lack of experience—of the dissociated states as evidenced in somnambulism, mediums, and the trance condition.

Of the two opposed views, one (that of Jastrow and Munsterberg's, for instance) attempts to explain all psychic phenomena from inner analysis; the other claims that certain knowledge received in the states of trance, deep hypnosis, etc., and in the inspirations of genius, having no origin in the actual or inherited experiences of the person, can only satisfactorily be accounted for on the theory that the released subconscious or subliminal self, as in these conditions, is then free to draw knowledge and revelation from the psychism of the universe or the great spirit world, which their observations have led them to believe surrounds us.

Jastrow, though admitting as we have seen and as do all others, the baffling nature of the subconscious—"how this other half—supposing it be our other half—lives, and where it moves and whence it has its being"—yet has a very poor idea of mediums, and thinks that the distinctive trait of hypnosis and natural somnambulism "is a disintegration or partitioning of consciousness, and with a contraction of the mental field."—Dissociation stands for divided mental alertness, a fractional type of procedure, combining activity in one realm with quiescence or disqualification of what in a normal state would be associatedly active." Janet's belief is the same: "this state is connected with a narrowing of the field of consciousness, etc." But Myers, Maxwell and others disagree with this view. "The personal consciousness is to them the lesser part." Clinical observations reveals that, in a great many cases, it has been proven that the souvenirs (facts and experiences) "stored up in the general consciousness are infinitely more numerous than those which the personal consciousness has at its free disposition." The difference of opinion appears to be based upon the difference in the point of view. Janet admits that "nearly always—the mediums are neurotics, when they are not down-right hysterics." And Jastrow from illustrations given, seems to have also drawn his conclusions from medical cases. Maxwell, however, declares that mediums "reveal special faculties that I cannot consider pathological. It is more reasonable to think that our nervous sensibility will become more and more refined. It is rash to believe that the present human type is the definite end of evolution." As for mediums, "I am persuaded that some day, perhaps very soon, they will come under scientific discipline—'hysterics,' 'cheats,' 'physically or morally tainted,' 'degenerates'—such a judgment is iniquitous, absurd and false in its generality, and baneful in its consequences. It is founded upon an error, for I know mediums who possess faculties superior to the average, and who present absolutely no stigma of degeneracy. I have said, and I cannot repeat it too often, that my finest phenomena were obtained with subjects who were sound and healthy in mind and body. It is with hysterical subjects that we observe fraud, side by side with gleams of true phenomena. If the relative perfection of their nervous system renders these persons more sensitive than the average, it would be wrong to conclude thereupon that they were degenerate specimens of humanity. . . . Why should we not see superior beings ahead of us, beacons, as it were, on the route we have to follow?"

"Does not simple common sense suggest that humanity has not yet arrived at that perfection? . . . " "All men have not attained the same degree of evolution. As there are types representing the average type of former days, so there are advanced types representing to-day the average type of the future. The progress of the race seems to make for perfection along the lines of the nervous system, in the acquisition of more delicate senses, of greater nervous sensibility, and of vaster means of information." . . . "The sensibility of the nervous system of mediums is a progress on our relative obtuseness."

The next pivotal point is, of course, the "control." Who, or what is it that takes hold of the muscular system of the medium? If it is the secondary personality, the

mystery deepens. What is the secondary personality? And what means does it employ to manifest itself unknown to the conscious self? We have already quoted Jastrow's tentative explanation, which suggests a "usurper" and a seizure and an ejection of the normal tenant.

But may not Maxwell's theory of the exteriorization of the neuric energy, and of the sensibilities contain the largest germ of the truth with regard to these amazing, illusive, but profoundly interesting "controls"?

Maxwell does not lean to the spiritualistic theory, and yet he says: "An attentive observation of the facts shows that in psychical phenomena we observe the emergence of personifications which may be secondary personalities, but which in really clear cases present particular features and seem to possess information which is inaccessible to the normal personality." They may co-exist with the latter or encroach upon it—then the normal personality may lose the use and sensation of one member, or be deprived of several members or finally, the personification can invade the whole of the organism and end in incarnation, or control, a phenomenon of apparent possession." . . . "What are these personifications? I do not know. The problem they raise in some cases is extremely difficult to solve. I can only say they do not appear to me to be what they claim to be. Is it collective consciousness? Is it self deception? Is it a spirit? Everything is possible; to me nothing is certain, save one thing, namely, that we must not put our trust in them. These 'spirits' may make mistakes, though they may not wish to deceive you. Never abandon yourself, or submit the conduct of your life and affairs to their guidance." (This to those who consult the 'good spirits'.)

And now, for the views of those whose observations, experiments, and experiences have led them to a belief in the spiritistic theory or to a bias in that direction. Such names as A. R. Wallace, Sir Wm. Crookes, Minop Savage, Hyslop Janet, Sir Oliver Lodge and Myers at once occur to mind.

Myer's book "Human Personality and its Survival of Death," is counted, I think, perhaps the most authoritative work to date, upon multiple personality and the phenomena connected with the different states.

The basis of many of the phenomena—such as the perception of distant thoughts and distant scenes, without the agency of the recognised organs of sense is due, F. W. H. Myers is convinced to telesthesia and telepathy, two lately proven and perhaps developing faculties of the human mind. But granted this "incalculable extension of our own mental powers," this communion of spirit with spirit, or "incarnate mind with incarnate minds, then 'perhaps between incarnate minds and minds unembodied' for 'I at least can see no logical halting place between the first admission of supersensory faculty and the conclusion that such faculty is exercised by some thing which is not generated from material elements, not limited by mechanical limitations, but which may survive and operate unimpaired in a spiritual world. There is one particular line of telepathic experiment and observation which seems to lead us by an almost continuous pathway across that hitherto impassable gulf—that power of some agent to make himself manifest as though in actual presence, to some person at a distance—our records of such cases do assuredly suggest a quite novel disengagement of some informing spirit from the restraint of the organism;—a form of distant operation in which we cannot say whether the body in its apparent passivity co-operates or not."

We will continue to ask for sometime to come this riddle of our existence—our dual nature, does it derive its inspiration and activities perhaps from a discarnate spirit-world around us? Are we rapidly evolving higher faculties? Are we in the presence of hitherto unknown laws? Is it one or all of these? Geo. H. Darwin, son of the great Darwin, and president of the British Association, says somewhere: "We should not totally neglect one or other of two rival theories, on the ground that they seem with our present knowledge inconsistent for it is likely that both contain important elements of truth."

The growing conviction of the group of experimenters in this special field tends towards unanimity on the most important point of all and that is the survival of the soul, the ego or the entity after death.

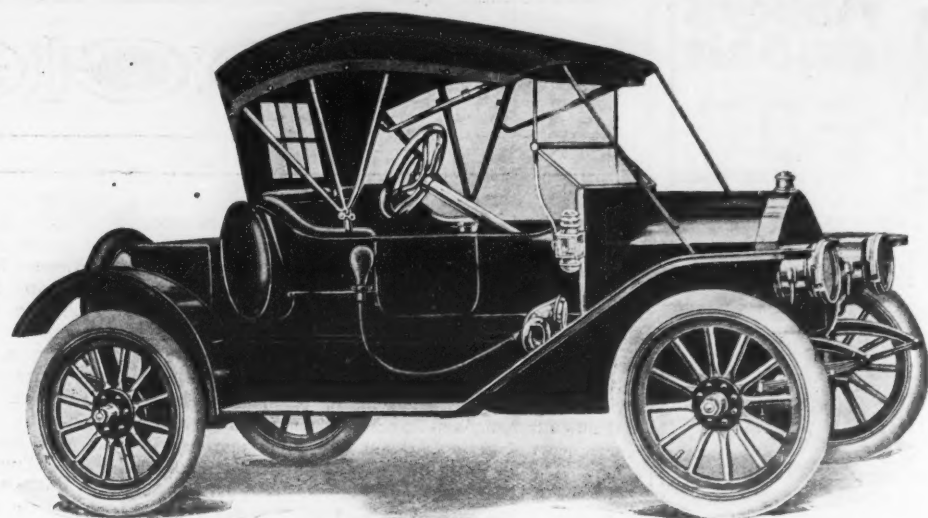
The profound importance of this attitude by some of the greatest scientists of the day can hardly be estimated. It is the dictum of such as these that will appeal to the "intellectuals," the thinkers, writers and instructors of the great body of the people.

We can only quote from a few, Munsterberg, celebrated psychologist, says: "Our real inner subjective life has its felt validity, not in time but beyond time, it is eternal." Dr. Maxwell says: "The probabilities seem to me favorable to the persistence of that mysterious energy which we call individuality." "I have come to believe in the coherency and purpose in the world and in the greatness of human destinies. Worlds may freeze and suns may perish but I believe that there stirs something within us now that can never die again." "It is not only with pain that the world is shot, it is shot with promise." And why? Because back of all the phenomena of all life is what Herbert Spencer calls "that infinite and eternal energy, which transcends both our knowledge and our imagination, and which we call God."



THE STRAW HELMET.

This is one of the latest ideas for spring millinery, and is of white straw, piped with narrow cords of black velvet and with a smashing bow of the same material. Copyright 1911, by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.



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\$1,275.00—does this not strike you as a car worth investigating?

The chassis construction, the three point suspension, the high tension magneto, the adaptability and reliability of the motor, the full equipment, and a dozen other equally strong features are not found in any other popular-priced car on the market. Some of these features will be found on almost any car selling at medium price, but one cannot find all of them or nearly all of them in any car selling for less than \$3,000.00.

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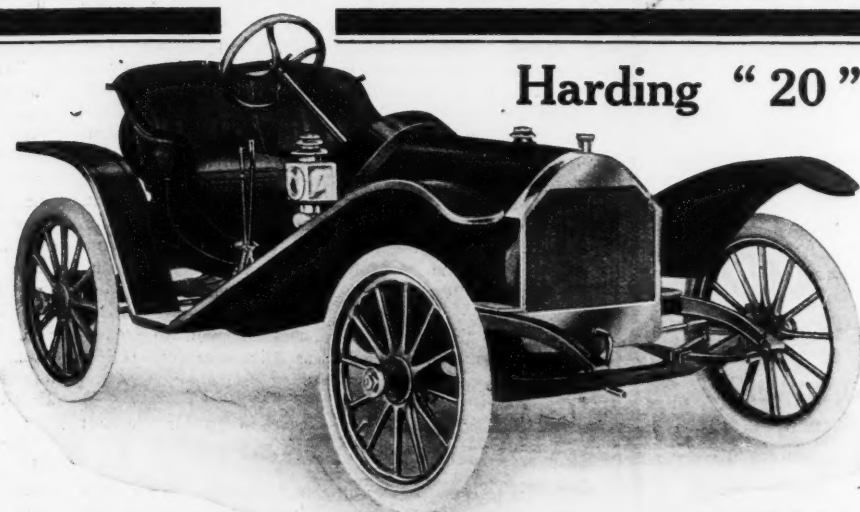
high speed down to four or five miles an hour, and negotiates with greatest ease any severe grade.

The unit power plants of the "CANADA" cars are designed to meet the demand for a simple, powerful and reliable motor, which cannot be thrown out of alignment by rough use or bad roads.

The above are only a few of the points that might be noted with interest—but space does not permit of a detailed account. No description, in fact, can do these cars justice—you really ought to see them, to understand fully their outstanding value. If you haven't been to the Show, there's still time. Come to-day and let us go over these cars with you, point by point.

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Society

A REALLY pretty and very happy wedding was that of Miss Dora Louise Denison, daughter of the late Colonel F. C. Denison, of Rusholme, and Mr. Alfred Esten Wright, eldest son of Mr. Alfred Wright, Crescent Road. The ceremony took place on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, at half-past three, in St. George's Church, Rev. Canon Cayley and the Provost of Trinity being the officiating clergy. The bride was brought in and given away by her brother, Mr. Fred Denison, of Tilbury. She wore a beautifully cut plain Princess gown of white satin, the seams sewn with pearls, and the same lustrous jewels almost covering the bodice. Some fine old Honiton lace was used in decoration of the bridal gown, and the large tulle veil, which had been worn by her mother at her bridal, but looked as crisp and fresh as possible, was fastened by a tiny crown of orange blossoms. The bouquet was a shower of roses and lily of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Jessie Denison, and the bridesmaids, Miss May Denison, a cousin, and Miss Frances Hazen, of St. John, N.B., wore rose pink satin with very broad black maline hats, softly pouched with crowns of pink satin, and carried pink roses. They wore the groom's gifts, pretty pearl crescents. Two pretty little flower girls, Miss Helen Wright, stepdaughter of the groom, and Miss Katherine Gordon, daughter of Mr. Douglas Gordon, wore pink satin slips covered with frockies of soft lawn and lace, and carried baskets of pink sweet peas. They wore the groom's gifts, maple leaf pins set with pearls. Mr. Ernest Watt, cousin of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Acton Fleming and Egerton Denison, cousin and brother of the bride. Mr. Adrian Wright, brother of the groom, and Mr. A. Macdonell. After the ceremony, during which soft music was played, the bridal party and guests drove and motored to Rusholme, where Mrs. F. C. Denison received, wearing a rich black satin gown and toque to match, and the guests offered heartiest good wishes to the young people. Rusholme is one of the ample old-fashioned homesteads of Toronto, of which only one or two yet remain unaltered, and its ancient walls have not for many years welcomed a bride, not, in fact, since the marriage of Mrs. T. D. Delamere, a good while ago. It was a merry gathering, which laughed and chatted, admiring the lovely wedding gifts and drinking the health of the bride and groom, though sorry she is going so far away. There were heaps of golden blooms on the buffet and roses everywhere, and the very large family connection on both sides, and old intimates had a jolly time, until the dainty little bride went away to change for her trim travelling suit of navy cloth with a neat little *chapeau* to match, in which she was simply covered with confetti later on. Mrs. Alfred Wright was very pretty in pale pink covered with white Ninon and pink embroidery, and a white plumed hat. Some of the gifts were very handsome, and the bride's brothers gave her a silver service and tray, and the groom's brothers a complete set of table silver. The bride is now on his way to the South Pole with the last explorers. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Wright left for a honeymoon in New York, and will reside in Victoria, B.C. The bride, who is one of the brightest and most popular girls in her set, will be much missed in many circles, having been ardently enthusiastic over her chapter of the I.O.D.E., the Dreadnought, and carrying out the family traditions of Imperialism. A few of the guests were Colonel and Mrs. Denison and Miss Denison, of Heydon Villa; Colonel and Mrs. and Major Walter Denison, Colonel and Mrs. Delamere, Miss Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Denison, Miss Denison, Mr. and Mrs. O. Heron, uncle and aunt of the groom; Mrs. and Miss Watt, his aunt and cousin, and Miss Wright, an aunt; Mrs. Alton Garratt, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland Macklem, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Macklem, Colonel and Mrs. Milligan, Mrs. Kennin, Miss Gibson, Major, Mrs. and Miss Marie Macdonell, Mrs. Keating, Mr. Shirley Denison, Miss Glossop, Mrs. Mansel Sherwin, of Fredericton; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Alice Murphy, of New York, and a great many others.

Mrs. Shirley Denison has been laid up for the past ten days with bronchitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair, who have been on a visit to their daughter Mrs. Gilbert Stairs, of Halifax, have returned home.

Lady Mann and her son Donald are going to England, where the latter is to pursue his studies with a tutor and Lady Mann intends to travel about.

A very finished and charming performance of "The Importance of Being Earnest" was done in the theatre of the School of Expression, North street, last Saturday evening by the Associate Players. The cast was given last week. Needless to say the players distinguished themselves. On each succeeding appearance they show more ease and certainty, the natural result of rehearsing together, year after year. By the way, what has become of the competition this year? I have heard nothing of it beyond the casual mention that it was to be held in Winnipeg.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Dymont, of the Dale, Rosedale, gave a particularly nice tea, her sister, Mrs. Osborne, of Hamilton, receiving with her. Mrs. Dymont wore grey, with a modish over dress of chiffon and touches of fine lace, and a corsage bouquet of violets. Mrs. Osborne, who, like her sister, is fond of quiet elegance in dress, was in a striped white and black silk, veiled in grey chiffon. The vista of luxurious rooms and conservatory and orchid house was a delightful excuse to wander about, admiring and enjoying the lovely old rejuvenated home. While some penetrated to the farthest corner of the orchid house and worried the gardener about the names of the wonderful flowers, others were in raptures over the walnut library, and others, more practical, gathered in the dining room and had a good time discussing the latest gossips and the various tempting dainties provided. There was another little teatable in one of the drawing rooms, and some of those who were attentive to the guests were Miss Corey, Miss Parsons, Miss Austin of Spadina, Miss Jessie Johnstone, and Miss Margaret Dymont, the clever little daughter of the hostess. The color scheme of the teatable was yellow, golden daffodils, narcissi, and yellow shaded candles reflecting in the perfect polish and grain of old mahogany. A few of the guests were the Misses Gibson and Miss Mulock, Lady Mann, Mrs. D. W. Alexander, Mrs. Arthurs, Mrs.

Austin, the Misses Cox, Mrs. Nordheimer, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Mrs. and Miss Phippen, the Misses Chaplin, Mrs. Capreole, Mrs. H. S. Osler, Miss Christie, Mrs. Gordon Osler, Mrs. Howard, Miss Marion Laidlaw, Mrs. Mackelcan, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Snydam, Lady Thompson, Mrs. Christie of Winnipeg, Mrs. Garvin of Ottawa, Lady Mulock, Mrs. T. Clark.

On Monday afternoon, Lady Mann gave a by-by tea at Fallingbrook, before leaving for a trip abroad, and *le beau monde* motored or trammed to that delectable home on the Kingston road, to enjoy it. It was not a large or formal gathering, the invitations having been verbal, and largely by 'phone, but quite a number found themselves out at Fallingbrook at five o'clock. Mrs. Mackelcan sang some new songs, and several old ones "by request," and Miss Garden, who accompanies herself, and is a finished musician, let the guests hear her sweet soprano once or twice. Mrs. Brydon was at the tea tray, and Miss Brouse, Miss Marjory Brouse and several others assisted. The day was fair and cold, and everyone who had a car was most kind and thoughtful to those who had none, one pet of fortune even giving up her own car to four ladies, and tucking herself in with a friend. This I am happy to chronicle as the acme of good nature. Fallingbrook was lovely with beauty roses and the teatable a sunburst of daffodils, and needless to say, everyone hated to leave. A few of the guests were Lady Mulock, Lady Walker, Mrs. Carl Hunter, Miss Walker, Mrs. O'Flynn, Mrs. and Miss Phippen, Mrs. Garvin of Ottawa, who received with Lady Mann, to whom she is paying a little visit, Mrs. McGregor Young, Mrs. Arthurs, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Dignam, Mrs. D. W. Alexander, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. C. McInnes, Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, Mrs. Van Straubenzee, Mrs. Douglas Young, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mrs. Robert Cassels, Mrs. Arthur Anglin, Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, Miss Slade, Miss Brodigan, Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Thistle, Mrs. Clinch, Miss Margaret Thomson, Mrs. Edmund Wragge, Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Fane Sewell, the Misses Garden, Mrs. and Miss McLeod of Durness, Mrs. Sweeney of Robahall, Mrs. McCarthy of Barrie, Mrs. and Miss Adele Boulton, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. Victor Criville, Mrs. Annesley, Miss Boulton, Mrs. Arthur, and many others.

The Toronto friends of Major and Mrs. Nelles, Captain and Mrs. Douglas Young, Captain F. Stanley Morrison, and his bride are glad to hear that they are all enjoying life at St. John, Quebec, where the little coterie is very popular and winter sports are fine.

Lord Aylmer spent a short while in town en route to Ottawa, last Saturday and Sunday, as the guest of Sir Henry Pellatt. He was at the Paardeburg dinner at Rideau Hall, when His Excellency entertained a very smart and representative lot of officers. General Cotton went down, also a number of other officers from here. February 27 is a date Toronto military men particularly remember.

The series of Varsity lectures given in the Physics Building closed last Saturday with a masterly talk on the menace of war as seen in Europe, by His Excellency Count Apponyi, a member of The Hague Tribunal, and very distinguished in Hungary. After the lecture, Mrs. Falconer entertained at tea, where friends met the handsome count, and later on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson gave a dinner for His Excellency and his suite, at which the guests were His Excellency Count Apponyi, the Hon. Joseph de Penkovich, the Hon. Erno de Kovacs, Mr. Tibor Simalovsky, Mr. John Scottley, Sir James Whitney, Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Hon. J. J. Foy, the President of the University and Mrs. Falconer, Prof. and Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Prof. and Mrs. Mavor, Rev. J. R. Teefy, Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Myler, Mr. George H. Gooderham, Mr. T. A. Russell.

Mrs. Delamere, Heath street, Deer Park, gave a very jolly informal house dance on Monday as a farewell to Miss Crowdy of Ottawa, who has been visiting her for some time, at which a gay little party from Rusholme was present, and Miss Keefer and Miss Beatrice Delamere were capital assistant hostesses.

A farewell stag dinner was tendered Mr. Trumbull Warren, on Saturday evening, by some of his men friends. Mr. Warren and Miss Marjorie Braithwaite were married on Tuesday.



THE KAISER'S DAUGHTER.

The Princess in the uniform of the British Hussars, known as the "Death or Glory Boys." She will attend the Coronation.

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Social and Personal.

The first "Old Country Association" ball was held last week in St. Catharines, on Tuesday evening, and its success is likely to place it among the annual events hereafter. There was an Old Country atmosphere about it which gave a distinction quickly appreciated by observant ones, to whom balls have ceased to be a novelty, and what greater compliment can be paid? The supper-room was as large as the ball-room, and the walls were entirely covered with British flags. Potted plants in abundance, from the stately palm down to the modest primrose, were placed about the room, which had many small tables and one very large "parent" table, which was "a thing of beauty and a joy" to the heartiest British or Canadian appetite present. Here supper was served with none of the usual crowding or confusion. The decorations of the ball-room left no doubt as to the nationality of the gathering. British flags being everywhere, and on the programmes the British Arms were in gold, with the Imperial words, "Greater Britain," underneath. The orchestra was screened behind a hedge of flowers and foliage and was most generous in encores. The patronesses were Mrs. W. A. Briggs, Mrs. A. A. Briggs, Mrs. J. O. Miller, Mrs. H. L. Lampard, Mrs. Parmenter, and Mrs. R. F. Robinson.

The dance at Ridley College, St. Catharines, on Friday night of last week, was much enjoyed by the large number of guests. It was a junior dance, although seniors were not entirely absent. A large number of guests went over from Toronto, returning Saturday evening. Among them were Mrs. Aemilius Jarvis, Miss Benita Jarvis, Miss Vander Smitten, Miss Isabel Reid, Miss Helen Reid, Miss Jephcott, Miss Clare Campbell, Miss Grace Caldwell, and Miss Anita Ridout.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Courtney Kingstone have returned to St. Catharines after a sojourn in Atlantic City, and Mrs. Kingstone came on to Toronto this week for a quiet visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, of "Springbank," St. Catharines, have gone to Europe for a short visit. They expect to return soon and then go over again for the Coronation.

The engagement of Miss Kate Glen Rae, Hamilton, and Dr. Pryce Park is announced. Their marriage takes place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Denison have been guests at Rusholme for Miss Denison's wedding, and Mr. Edgar and Mr. Gordon Denison also.

Mr. James Morrison, 81 St. George street, announces the engagement of his youngest daughter, Miss Yolande Morrison, and Mr. Norman R. Gooderham, son of Mr. W. G. Gooderham, of Alverthorpe, Rosedale. Their marriage is to be celebrated very quietly in May.

Paardeburg, which name covers a period of nine days' fighting during the Boer war, when the English and Canadian forces were successful in subduing Cronje and finishing that part of the war, has a special personal interest for Canadians whose sons and husbands and brothers were in the Canadian contingent. In several homes in Toronto it is always safe to count on some sort of celebration on February 27, the last day of the siege and the date of the surrender. The changes which have taken place in the recent date have included two royal successions, and the loss by death of several of the officers engaged at Paardeburg. The last to answer the great roll-call was General, then Colonel, Laurence Buchan, whose coolness and ability General Ottier mentions in his reports.

Professor and Mrs. McGregor Young entertained at dinner at the York Club on Saturday. Mrs. Cross gave a tea on Shrove Tuesday. Miss Catherine Welland Merritt gave a tea at the club on Monday for Miss Birchall. Mrs. Nordheimer entertained the committee and stewards of the Rose ball at tea on Monday at the Ladies' Club. Mrs. Gibson gave a luncheon to her bridge club on Monday, who came down from Hamilton for it. Mrs. MacKelcan and some others being asked to meet old friends.

Mrs. R. A. Smith and Mrs. Paul Krell, who have been victims of gripe, are convalescing at Cannes. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wilson are at Nice.

Principal Hutton gives the first of the Trinity Lenten lectures this afternoon at 3.30, on "Bacon."

An interesting collection of water colors, modern Dutch school, has attracted art lovers to the King Edward this week, where an art dealer of Rotterdam has them on view. They are to be seen all next week also.

Mrs. Alexander Laird gave a tea yesterday at her home, 48 Cluny avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray Knowles receive this evening in their studio, 340 Bloor west.

The Rose ball gave no instantaneous impression of having been limited in the sale of tickets, for the crowd was immense, and truly representative of the Order under whose auspices it was given. The I.O.D.E. appeals to all sets, and loyalty is oblivious of clique, so "everyone" was dancing, fanning, abusing the heat, and admiring the decorations, themselves and one another. There were men and women who go to this ball and rarely to any other, young folks who, being forbidden by physicians to dance, even had the fortitude to go and look on at the lovely scene. For it is lovely, when the "Daughters" hang their rose-garlands like a June canopy over the ball-room, and wreath everything that can hold a bunch of roses with pink blooms. That the blooms never grew on a bush and are warranted to last from Shrove Tuesday to Shrove Tuesday for a decade, does not take from their effectiveness. And then the patronesses! How handsome, how gracious, how cordial they are each year, whether they have ever set eyes on the guest whose hand they gently press or not! And how they smile at the artistic compliments of the old stagers, and bride at the blushing homage of the boys and girls. They are great jollifiers, those "Daughters," and no wonder about a thousand people race for ball tickets. The president, Mrs. Nordheimer, and those two stunning Rosedale neighbors, Mrs. Gooderham of Deancroft and Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander of Bon Accord, were the receiving party on Tuesday night. They are all past-mistresses in the art of being agreeable and attractive. The Government House party came at ten, and the General and Mrs. Cotton followed shortly after, other less distinguished people dropping in from dinners, theatres, or some other engagement until after eleven, the *bonne bouche* at that hour being the fascinating bridesmaids from the Warren-Braithwaite wedding, who had been at a theatre party. All Mr. W. Greening's good friends were in haste to meet his bride, who is a charming lady, and wore a delicately tinted satin



THE WIDOW IN THE CASE.
Mrs. George Law, widow of the president of the New York Street Railway. She is said to have gone to Europe to meet Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has paid her marked attentions of late.
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gown veiled with fine lace, and carried lily of the valley. Mrs. Geary came with His Worship, and wore a black velvet gown and the orchids, without which her handsome robe would seem incomplete. Colonel and Mrs. Bruce and their handsome daughter, the beautiful sisters from Sylvan Tower, Miss Blanch Christie, very smart in grey and silver, the St. Catharines belle, Miss Bessie McSloy, quite the prettiest of this year's buds, Mr. Louis Monahan and his dainty fiancée, Miss Webster, Mr. Norman Gooderham, receiving congratulations on the announcement of his approaching marriage to Miss Morrison, Captain Berry in the O.R. mess uniform, with his bride in pink satin, Miss Phyllis Nordheimer and Miss Edna Reid, two very attractive little ladies, Mrs. Pyne and her brother, Colonel MacQueen, and Mrs. MacQueen, Mrs. Fritz Fox and her handsome brother, Mr. Stanley Thompson, Mrs. and Miss Kemp of Castle Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Captain and Mrs. Porter, Miss Cotton, Mrs. and Miss Fiskin, Miss Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Locke, Dr. Fields, Mr. Prime, Mr. Winfield Sifton in khaki, faced with red; Mr. Roy Nordheimer in R.G. scarlet, Miss Brouse, Miss Marjory Brouse, Mr. Beardmore of Chudleigh, Mrs. and Miss Phippen, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Beverley Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Jessie Johnston, Mrs. and Miss Heintzman, Miss Birchall in a smart black gown and red shoes, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Bowie, Mr. Victor Heron, Mr. Gordon Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Sullivan, Mr. Vincent, Miss Catherine W. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Smith of London, the very handsome Mr. Black, Mrs. Evelyn Osborne, very dainty in pink, Miss Heintzman, looking beautiful; Mr. and Miss Austin of Spadina, Mr. Curtis Williamson, Miss Grace Davison, Mr. Davison, Major Shanley, Messrs. Fellowes, the Misses Cross, Miss Flora Macdonald in white satin and gold, were a few of the hundreds space does not permit me to enumerate. Supper was very nicely served in two sittings in the cafe, and Fralich played to the Queen's taste, his music improving even on its former excellence. What perhaps after all is the thing most important and enduring, is that the Daughters made a lot of money, and can safely be trusted to do something good with it.

Mrs. Frederick Beardmore, of Montreal, who has been at Clovelly for the past fortnight, is now at Chudleigh, and will receive next Wednesday. Mrs. Beardmore was unfortunately struck in the face with a lump of ice, shortly after arriving in town, with such force as to stun her, and give her a severe bruise, from which she is now happily recovered.

The marriage of Mr. Trumbull Warren of Red Gables and Miss Marjorie Braithwaite, elder daughter of Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, of the Bank of Montreal, took place at two o'clock on Shrove Tuesday in St. James' Cathedral, the rector, Rev. Canon Plumtre, officiating. The decoration of Easter lilies was particularly beautiful, and the service was choral, the choir preceding the bride's procession to the chancel. Mr. Braithwaite brought in the bride, who was robed in white satin, veiled in chiffon, and wore a splendid cloth of silver train. Mrs. Case (Phyllis Hendrie), aunt of the bride, lent the beautiful lace veil for her niece's wedding, and very sweetly it became her. A pearl and emerald necklet, the gift of the groom, a coronet of orange blooms and white heather and a shower of lily of the valley and white heather completed the exquisite bridal array. The maid of honor, Miss Dorothy Braithwaite, was in white charmeuse, with bands of swansdown and tiny pink rosebuds, and carried white sweet peas, and the bridesmaids, Miss Carolyn and Miss Helen Warren, Miss Enid Hendrie, and Miss Nona Gwyn wore lavender charmeuse, trimmed with swansdown and rosebuds, and carried round nosegays of mauve sweet peas. All five were capped with quaint mobs, with lavender satin twists and bows, the maid of honor's cap being all white. Two little train bearers, Mary Hendrie of Hamilton and Mary Ledyard of Detroit, wore lace and lawn frockies and lace caps. The ushers leading the fascinating little group were Mr. Douglas Bowie, Mr. Clifford Darling, Mr. R. A. Laidlaw, and Mr. Geoffrey Smith. A reception was afterwards held at the family residence in St. George street, Mrs. Braithwaite receiving in a dull blue and silver gown and plumed black hat. The guests were only the very large family connection and a few old friends. The wedding presents were simply gorgeous, some thought the handsomest in a decade in Toronto. The bride was toasted with three times three, and a party of the bridegroom's friends adjourned to a nearby home afterwards, where they warbled and celebrated to their heart's content. Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull Warren have gone South for their honeymoon, and on their return will reside at 30 Hawthorne avenue, Rosedale.

Mrs. Carveth gave a bridge and tea at her home in Huron street on Thursday.

Mrs. Glasgow, 40 Albany avenue, gave a very pleasant tea on Shrove Tuesday, and her friends turned out to a woman to enjoy it. The pretty little hostess received in

a dainty blue gown, and was assisted by Mrs. Blewett. The tea-table was centered with daffodils and waited upon by a sextette of bright girls in white frocks, two ladies pouring tea, and coffee, and an orchestra playing softly on the upper landing. Many Beauty roses decorated the drawing room, and two delightful little gentlemen, sons of the hostess, politely directed the ladies to the cloak rooms.

Mrs. Douglas Ridout's first tea in her new home, 88 St. George street, was a pleasant event of February 24. The handsome young hostess received in a smart white satin and lace gown, and her home was a garden of flowers for the festive hour. Hundreds of daffodils lightened the rich green of the drawing room, and a huge cluster of Enchantress carnations centered the tea-table, where deft waiters were assisted by a group of attractive young maidens, including the Misses Wadsworth of Parkdale and others. During the last moments of the jolly tea, the two proud grandmothers, Mrs. Alphonse Jones and Mrs. Ridout, raided the nursery, kidnapping a grandson apiece, and carrying the fine little fellows down to be admired. Mrs. Douglas Ridout has been so absorbed in her little family that it is a very long time since she has entertained, but her friends remember very pretty festivities in her former home in Lowther avenue, and are glad she has begun again, even more successfully, in St. George street. A very pretty conceit in table decoration was the overlay of cut crystal ribbon on pink satin, a novelty picked up by Mrs. Ridout on a recent flying visit to New York.

On Ash Wednesday evening, Mrs. W. Hyslop gave a "Military" euchre for her sister, Mrs. Burtis, of Lockport, N.Y., who is visiting her.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hollway, 140 St. George street, are taking the Mediterranean trip, and Miss Aileen Robertson goes with them.

Mrs. E. T. Carter, 284 St. George street, has just returned from a visit of two months with Miss Carter in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. Vittie, of Granby, Que., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marguerita, to Mr. Robert N. Watt, of Montreal, eldest son of Mrs. Frank M. Watt, of Barrie, Ont.

Princess Victoria Louise of Germany bids fair to be quite independent of the Kaiser's rules. Even at her early age she is said to take issue with her Imperial father's edict that the three K's, "Kirche, kinder, kuche," should be the limitations of woman's activities, and she has taken the liberty of protesting against the Kaiser's anti-woman suffrage utterances. Recently the young princess visited a club of working girls and expressed herself as anxious to aid them.

Miss Graynella Packer is the first woman wireless-telegraph operator. Miss Packer is in the service on a New York steamship sailing to Florida.

Good Taste Eyeglasses

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They are not only neat, but comfortable—and yet they cost "so little."

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TORONTO

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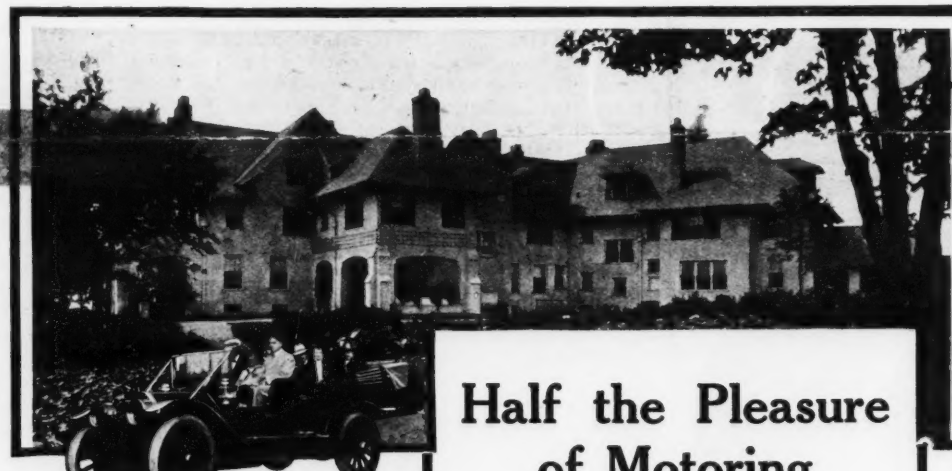
Price 40c bottle, or \$1.50 gallon

Concord Wine is not all of the same grade or quality or price. There is plenty of the cheaper kind. We have some for 25c. bottle and it is good, but when the very best costs so little, anything less than the best is of small interest.

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With an Oldsmobile car even preparations for the most ordinary journey take on a new aspect—a fresh zest for travelling. Attractive spots in the country are brought nearer, the time spent in pleasure is made longer and week-ends are made occasions for healthful and enjoyable outings.

There is, too, a sense of satisfaction and personal pride in owning an Oldsmobile car, for its high grade efficiency and beauty and grace of body will compel the admiration of yourself and friends. And more than that, if you use a car for business purposes, your Oldsmobile is actually a health conservator and money saver. Figure it out for yourself: it surely works both ways for you.

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The motor used in this car, with its large bore and long stroke, shows a wonderful power and flexibility, which, taken in connection with its large wheel and graceful, low-hung body, ensures long life to the car and lasting satisfaction to the owner.

These are essential features that make the Oldsmobile as desirable for city use as for cross-country runs.

In the Autocrat, a 4-cylinder car, the very highest type of engineering skill has been applied to its construction.

With its increased power and 42-inch wheels the Limited, a 6-cylinder car, the very utmost in motor car power and efficiency has been attained. You are cordially invited to inspect both of these superb cars at the Motor Show or at our salesrooms.

The Imperial Motor Car Co. LIMITED

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TORONTO

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE OLDSMOBILE LIMITED

Touring, seven-passenger, \$6,500

MOTOR—Six-cylinder "T" head type.

CYLINDERS—Cast in pairs; 5-inch bore; 6-inch stroke.

WHEEL BASE—128 inches.

TIRES—42 by 4 1/2 inches front and rear, Bailey tread, with Continental demountable rims.

LUBRICATION—Combined splash and positive feed.

TRANSMISSION—Sliding gear type; 4 speeds forward; 1 reverse; gears, chrome vanadium steel; bearings, roller.

CLUTCH—Cone; springs under facing; diameter, 15 1/2 inches.

IGNITION—Jump spark, dual system; electric source, Bosch high tension magneto and battery.

BRAKES—Expanding and contracting on rear wheels; service, foot pedal; emergency, hand lever.

SPRINGS—Front, semi-elliptical, 40 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide; rear, three-quarter elliptical, 54 1/2 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide.

STEERING GEAR—Worm and wheel type; bearings, ball thrust; steering wheel, 15 1/2 inch; Oldsmobile walnut rim built over aluminum web.

AXLES—Front, Oldsmobile design, I beam section of special alloy steel. Rear, Oldsmobile design, full floating type.

EQUIPMENT—Standard equipment on the seven-passenger touring car includes 5-inch Solarplex headlights, combination side and tail lamps, wired, with storage battery, Prest-O-Lite gas tank, mohair top with dust cover, windshield, Warner 100-mile speedometer, Traufault-Hartford shock absorbers, Oldsmobile dragon horn, baggage rack, robe rail, foot rest, tonneau floor mat, tire irons, complete set of tools, and removable auxiliary seats with collapsible back and side arms, which permit the seats to be folded compactly at the sides of the tonneau when not in use (Oldsmobile design). Equipment on other types in accordance with the requirements of each.

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**FOWNES
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have a world-wide reputation as gloves that fit. The skin is stretched, cut and stitched so that each glove gently clings to the hand without unduly binding it.

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They are sold under their own name which is stamped on the inside—a name worth looking for.

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**FEARMAN'S
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BACON**

is the best Bacon



BLACK velvet bands studded with rhine-stones are in great vogue, especially with women who can no longer boast a perfectly firm throat. These are readily made at home, any conventional flowered pattern answering for them, but they should preferably be on the French style. Tiny baskets and garlands make an effective design. The ribbon may be the full height of the collar or not more than an inch wide, whichever is becoming. The only fastenings at the back are small hooks and eyes, but these must be very carefully put in so that there is no gap between the edges. Inside there is a boning of fine special wire to hold it in place; this should be handled so that there will not be a suggestion of stiffness.

MOST of the satin and silk dresses are entirely unlined except the corsage or sleeves. But women have been too long uncomfortable, and now that winter has decidedly made itself apparent, fashionables are turning their thoughts to more comfortable clothes. Not that there is the least warmth in the thin linings they are putting in gowns this season. The liberty is cooling if anything, having the same effect on the skin as a cool summer silk. But it helps to keep a skirt in place and to add something to its weight, which in itself may add a fraction of heat to the body. In some instances dressmakers are advising their customers to line their corsages with batiste. This does not cut like taffeta or silk; it does not stretch; it is cheaper, and it is neater. There is so little solidity in the satins nowadays that for a lining one might as well have messaline. Couturiers are so crazy over all kinds of soft and chiffon stuffs that one can find nothing but materials like that at the shops. Nothing is lasting, nothing has body or weight, and yet all these silks and satins are dearer than ever. In fact, if one runs across a stiff piece of satin, it is marked so low that one has suspicions of its virtues.

THE materials that one is given to look at now in the way of fashionable goods would have been spurned a few years ago as being trashy and useless. The color of the goods one sees this winter is all that makes them acceptable. But really a high priced piece of satin or silk may be crushed in one hand and is so thin that one can almost see through it. This is particularly the case with the silks. Satins are a shade more solid. If one wishes a satin petticoat, one that will impart a little warmth and make the wearer feel that she is enveloped in some sort of a covering, one must give a special order. Otherwise a garment through the material of which one may shoot straws will be shown. Speaking of petticoats, they have greatly gone out of style, but there are still a few women who like to know that they are wearing more than dress-skirt, flannels and equestrians. These petticoats are not as dainty as petticoats have been in past years, but they carry out their part.

THE most useful as well as fashionable petticoats are in old rose, black, khaki and royal satin—the latter a dye that is a brilliant blue without being a conspicuous one. These go with any costume, and if by chance the skirt be lifted, one is not shocked with the color seen beneath. Khaki is new for such wear, but it is appropriate, and as a soft khaki is used, the effect is not as crumbly as that color so much in vogue the past years. Then, too, the refining influence of the satin has something to do with the general ensemble. The shape of satin petticoats is all the same. The top is shaped with darts, so as to fit the hips without the least clumsiness. Then about half way down comes a wide plaiting of the satin which forms the volant. In most cases this is untrimmed, save for several rows of machine stitching of the same color of the material on the wide hem. The petticoat is at once elegant and practical. The fancy silk petticoat

seems a part of Paris, and to see so few in the shops makes one feel that something is lacking. But so much for style and one's ideas of slimness. Even the lovely, diaphanous garment that every woman must have at least one of has now passed to the beyond. But couturiers are so mad over slim effects that they have discarded women's garments one by one, so that now there remains nothing but the bare necessities. The slim woman, in order to follow the multitude, must habit herself like the rest. She does not appreciate looking like an animated exclamation point nor does she get much comfort out of the fact that she is the envy of half her sisters. But she should congratulate herself upon the fact that she can be modish in figure without turning to such aids as stays, cuts and drugs, for many women nowadays not only diet but go through a regular course of medicine to reduce their avoirdupois.

THE same features that made the waist conspicuous for detail early in the season continue to mark the smart models. Sleeves cut in one with the bodice in kimono style, a profusion of hand work on even very ordinary models and the use of veils over trimmings are all conspicuous. All sorts of needlework, dainty and otherwise, are employed, but the sources of the craft have been so thoroughly scoured for motives and colors the last years that little that is new or novel has crept into even the most original garments. The overwaists continue to arrive in museline, voiles and marisettes. The highest priced ones are embroidered with beads, white on black and colors and black on white and colors. These overwaists are found at trimming counters, as well as in waist departments. And their great advantage is in being ready to put on. Just now it is the chiffons, marisettes and voiles with crepe weaves that are attracting the most attention in exhibitions of smart models. Some tendency to use the gauzes as trimmings rather than as entire waists is in evidence. The gauzes veil the fronts of bodices over metallic or striking embroideries and make yokes and often the little sleeve puff below the open kimono sleeve. Even necklaces show through the open meshes of gauze, and lace and brooches and other ornaments are sometimes so placed. But unless great good sense is employed in such effects, the result is self-conscious and undesirable.

TURBAN shapes are always popular at the mid-season stage of the game, and they are plentiful now in the advance spring straws. Some very conservative models are made of chip with black crowns and natural straw brims, or the reverse.

spread to reach almost to the bust line. One end is then drawn through a long slide and allowed to fall free to the hem of the gown. Instead of the slide, a long slantwise loop may be arranged.

HANDKERCHIEFS have found many uses besides the legitimate one for which they were originally intended, but the very latest is as a facing on the brims of velvet hats. Lace handkerchiefs, of course, are used for the purpose, the linen centre removed and the four corners arranged around the model. A beautiful point d'aiguille handkerchief was employed on a gigantic hat with black velvet crown and the only other trimming was a single cluster of pale pink satin roses. Lace handkerchiefs lined with satin are not new in opera bags, and embroidered as well as lace ones have long been used in the daintiest jabots and other neck fixings. Embroidered handkerchiefs set together with lace insertion or ribbon run-binding make pretty aprons, bags or even dressing table scarfs and the like.



THREE AFTERNOON GOWNS SHOWING THE SIMPLE LINES OF THE NEW MODELS.

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Advance Styles in Imported Spring Suits for Women

\$35.00, \$65.00
and up to
\$150.00



Visitors to the city frequently comment on the smart and well-dressed appearance of Toronto women, both at home and in street attire. The praise is well deserved, and our reputation as importers of high class dress goods and fine apparel for women, and the patronage that has been extended to us during the past 60 years as costumers by the foremost people of Toronto, enable us to claim some share in contributing to a result so pleasing.

This season we have made extensive preparations for the largest business in the long history of this Store. Already large importations have arrived from the principal fashion centres. In particular we wish to call attention to a collection of **Women's Imported Model Suits**, now to be seen in our Mantle Department, marked at the very reasonable prices above quoted.

These handsome Suits are developed in French Serges, English Worsteds, stunning Tweed Suitings, Black and White Checks, etc., etc., affording a very wide choice of materials and color. The models are exclusive, and illustrate very charmingly the styles to prevail during 1911. We cordially invite you to call and see them.

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What is the answer? Does it mean comfort, fit, and a good appearance? You face this question every morning when you dress. If there has been the slightest sacrifice of comfort to style, you should investigate the

"P. C." "Le Parisien"

the Corset which has removed from stylishness of dress, the old consciousness of stays—and yet possesses an individuality of style and grace of lines that are in accordance with the season's demands in the realm of fashion. No matter what your figure may be, there's a style suited to you. Ask to see P. C. Le Parisien at the Corset Counter.

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St. Lawrence Sugar costs the dealer more than ordinary sugar, but it is worth the difference.

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

are absolutely the perfection of sugar refining—brilliantly clear and sparkling—and an ornament to every table.

Ask for "St. Lawrence Crystal Diamonds"—in 5 pound boxes—also sold by the pound.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL 30



LORD AND LADY DECIES ON BOARD.
The principals in New York's latest fashionable wedding are here seen on board the "Carmania," about to start for Egypt, where they will spend some weeks.
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Oklahoma's Cattle Queen.

WHEN a woman with "only fifteen children and a washtub" starts in at the age of fifty and proceeds to make a quarter of a million dollars in a few years, the question is quite likely to be asked, "How did she do it?" Aunt Jane Applebee, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, known as the "Cattle Queen," and accredited with being the richest member of the Osage Indian Nation in Oklahoma, the wealthiest nation, per capita, in the world, answers this question, according to Ivah Dunklee, in the American Magazine, (February), in these words:

"I had to; I couldn't let the children starve."

"When my first husband, August Captain, an interpreter known in Washington, D.C., died, he left us with very little to start business with. Even the quilts were worn out; and there I was out of the world—in the Indian Territory."

"First, I took in washing, but I couldn't get ahead that way. Then I came to the conclusion that as long as the world existed, people must eat, and I decided I would help supply the world with food. So I determined to raise cattle."

"I washed and sewed until I had money enough to buy a cow, and that cow and her calf were the beginning of my herd."

"Every spring Texas cattlemen shipped thousands of cattle into the Territory. Sometimes a cow died, and it very young her calf died. The cattlemen told me I could have all the motherless calves, or mavericks, as they are called, and I spend days in the saddle roaming over the range looking for the motherless calves."

Never were cattle attended to more faithfully, we are told. Nothing daunted, this tall, gaunt woman.

One day a freshet, suddenly raising a stream, divided a cow from her calf, and the foolish cow was calling her calf to come to her. Into the rushing waters the intrepid woman plunged, and safely brought the calf across in her arms. "There wasn't any other way," she said; "I couldn't afford to lose that calf."

She soon won a reputation for honesty and industry. That brought success. There came a time when she had between two and three thousand head of cattle in the ranges, and when she began to buy them in \$10,000 bunches, she earned the name of "The Cattle Queen." The writer continues:

"In addition to the cares of her own large family of children, this big-hearted woman has taken into her home several orphan children belonging to her husband's people. About fourteen years ago she adopted a baby girl from a St. Louis orphan asylum, and is giving this founding opportunities in education and the fine arts that she herself never had."

When a Cattle Queen, she married a Texas cattleman, Luther Applebee.

Seven years ago she gave up cattle-raising and moved to Tulsa. For four hundred dollars she purchased land that is to-day worth seventy-five thousand. Her home, occupying a valuable block, is set amid blossoming trees, shrubs, and flowers that she herself has set out. Flowers are her only luxury.

With all her money, Aunt Jane has never spent a dollar in fine feathers for herself. She has never had a silk petticoat or a French hat, and has never had a day of what the world would call pleasure. She went to school but very little, yet she has a good collection of business and law books and is familiar with their contents. Often a group of blanket Indians are seen on her piazza, for frequently she acts as their interpreter, and her judgment is sought.

Though not an Osage by birth, she has been brought up by them, from infancy, married one of their tribe, and spent all but the last seven years of her life among them.

Now, at the age of eighty-two, she enjoys the reputation of being the richest member of the Osage nation,

and as a seer and a prophet she is honored by the Osages.

"When I hear people say that they can't do anything because they have had no education and never had a chance, I wonder what they would have done in my place," says Aunt Jane; "and I didn't begin the hand to hand battle of life until I was fifty years of age."

There is particular interest to be attached to the announcement made in our last issue that Her Majesty, the Queen has honored an English firm, Messrs. Revell & Rossiter, Ltd., of 15 and 16 Hanover Square, London, with the Royal Command to carry out the gowns for her use at the Coronation and at the various courts to be held during the coming London season.

Doctor—Now, nurse, take the patient's temperature. Patient (feebly)—Oh, doctor, do leave me something in my system.

"What are you really going to swear off this year?" "My taxes."

READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY

For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 lbs. Sal Soda. Useful for five hundred purposes.

Sold Everywhere

E. W. Gillett Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

(MADE IN CANADA)

SPECIAL FINISHED
Free from all Impurities

"Higena" Handkerchiefs

This Packet Contains
3 Gents All Linen Hkfs.
Price, 50 cents No. 10

SEE THAT THE SEAL IS UNBROKEN

HERE'S A New Idea In Handkerchiefs

Think of a handkerchief done up in a sealed packet, not handled by others as the ordinary handkerchiefs are, fresh and pure from the manufacturer, ready for immediate use. That is what **HIGENA** handkerchiefs are.

HIGENA handkerchiefs come in both all linen and lawn—at prices to suit all pockets.

No. 1 Ladies, 3 for 15c.	No. 6 Gents, 2 for 15c.
No. 2 " " 3 " 25c.	No. 7 " " 3 " 25c.
No. 3 " " 3 " 25c.	No. 8 " " 3 " 25c.
No. 4 " " 3 " 25c.	No. 9 " " 3 " 25c.
No. 5 " " 3 " 25c.	No. 10 " " 3 " 25c.

Quality of all numbers shown by loose handkerchief in each box.
All up-to-date dealers sell **HIGENA** handkerchiefs.

COWAN'S MAPLE BUDS

The most delicious of chocolate confections. They stand alone in their smoothness, richness and unique flavor. Insist on having **COWAN'S**. Name and design patented and registered.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

DIRECT FROM THE LOOM TO THE PURCHASER

Ireland's Best Linens.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC.	
Table Cloths.....from	\$1.15
Table Napkins.....per doz.	1.75
Tray Cloths.....from	.56
Carving Napkins.....doz.	.90
Fish Napkins.....per dozen	.85
Fringe Doilies.....doz.	.48
Linen Sheets.....per pair	3.88
Hemstitched	4.95
Pillow Covers.....each	1.90
Linen Towels.....per dozen	2.40
Hemstitched	3.50
Fancy.....	4.00
Baby Towels....." "	3.55
Backpack Towels....." "	1.90
Bath Towels.....each	.56
Bedspreads.....doz.	5.50
Table Covers.....doz.	.22
Sideboard Covers.....doz.	.45
Hemstitched Mats.....doz.	.08
Tray Cloths.....doz.	.72
Tea Cloths.....doz.	.36
Toilet Covers.....doz.	.56
Sideboard Covers.....doz.	1.15
Embroid. Tea Cloths.....doz.	.85
Toilet Covers.....doz.	1.23
Sideboard Cloths.....doz.	.60
Night Dress Cases.....doz.	.55
Brush and Comb Cases.....doz.	.44
Pushion Cases.....doz.	1.45
Toilet Sets, 4 pcs.....doz.	1.45
Tea Cosies.....doz.	.62

Walpoles' IRISH LINENS

44v Bedford Street, BELFAST, Ireland
Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of Postcard to WALPOLES,
173 Huron Street, Toronto

WHAT IS H.P.?

THE NEW SAUCE

imported direct from England, is a thick, fruity Sauce, with a delicious flavour obtained by blending the choicest Oriental fruits and spices with Pure Malt Vinegar. H.P. Sauce is used on the dining tables of both the Canadian and British Houses of Parliament, and has rapidly become England's most popular Sauce.

Grocers over here are already selling it. Buy a bottle to-day!

Roses are in Bloom Today in San Antonio

The skies are blue, the sun is shining, the air is spring-like. People, clad in summer clothing, are playing tennis, golf and outdoor games.

And you—what are you doing here?

Spend the Winter in San Antonio And Enjoy Yourself

There are sights to see. There are luxurious hotels. There are golf, tennis, riding, driving, automobiling. Hunting in 30 minutes ride. Tarpon fishing in a few hours ride. Something to do all the time in and around San Antonio. For health—for pleasure spend the winter in San Antonio.

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Splendid trains with luxurious through sleepers. Our own dining service all the way from St. Louis. Beautiful scenery. Low as possible winter Tourist Rates. For particulars see

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MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN



The **ELECTRIC**
is the Car for Pleasure
and Convenience

It gives you the handiness, the time-saving,
the enjoyment, the increased health of motoring
or driving with all the disagreeable features
left out.

Be sure to see the following dealers handling
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Neilson's Chocolates

Each one of Neilson's Chocolates is dipped individually. Each cream, fruit or nut center is enclosed in a thick jacket of the richest, most toothsome chocolate you ever tasted. Each chocolate comes to you ABSOLUTELY FAULTLESS in quality and appearance. There is no such thing as a stale Neilson Chocolate. Just get a box and test them—see for yourself that they are different in every way, and better than you ever thought chocolates could be. If your dealer does not have Neilson's, send 80c. for pound box of assorted chocolates. We'll send you your money's worth.

WM. NEILSON LIMITED, TORONTO.

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PARIS, FRANCE

Brightness and Freshness
of youth
are preserved to the complexion
by **CRÈME SIMON**
POUDRE
SAVON

From all
Chemists and
Perfumers

It has no
equal
for keeping
the skin soft
smooth and
white at all
seasons.

"The Queen of Toilet Preparations"

BEETHAM'S
Lanola

It entirely
removes and pre-
vents all
Roughness,
Redness,
Irritation,
Chaps, etc.
Invaluable for
preserving the
skin and com-
plexion from
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the frost, Cold
Winds and
Hard Water.

SOOTHING AND REFRESHING
after Cycling, Motoring, Skating, Dan-
cing, Etc.

M. BEETHAM & SON
CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.
Ask your Chemist for it, and accept
no substitute.

"Good to the
last drop!!"

Symington's Coffee never
varies. Its fragrance and
strength are always perfect.
Good to the last drop.

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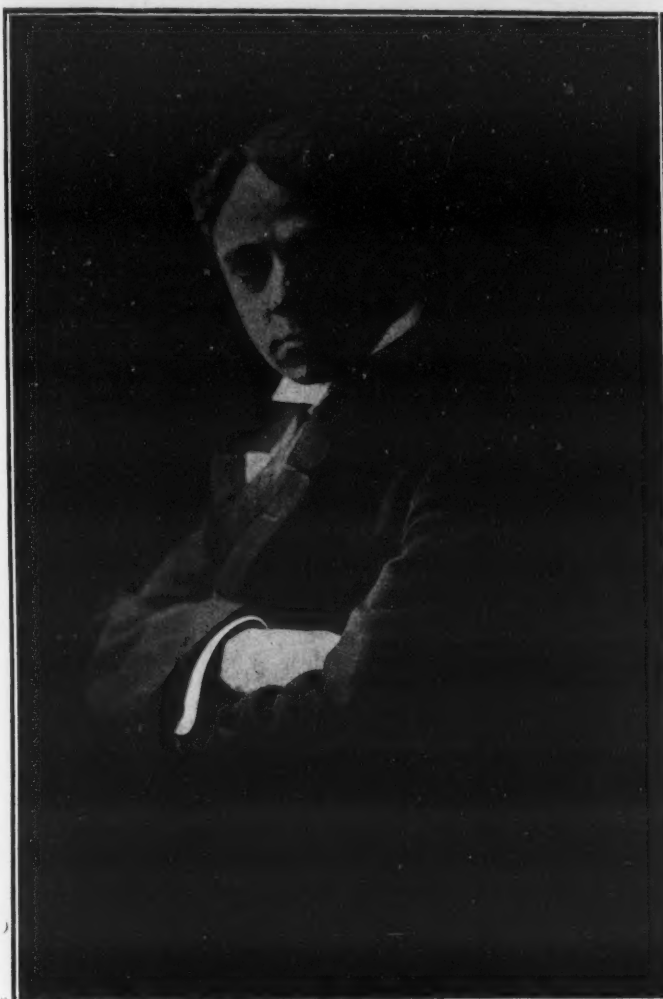
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Removed by the New Principle
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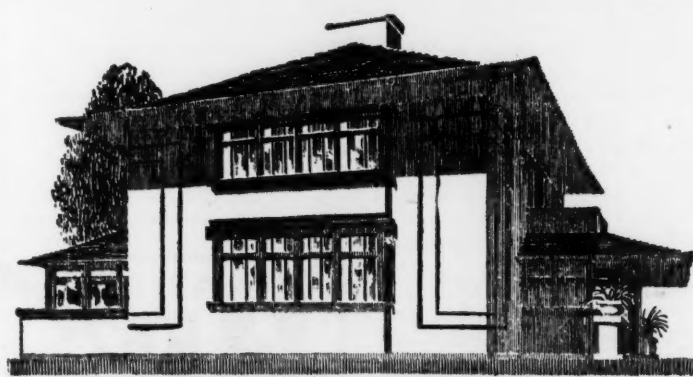
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without question (no red tape) if it fails
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The Robt. Symington Co., Limited
TORONTO.

THE wife of a wealthy business
man of Chicago was the daugh-
ter of a policeman. As they grew
rich, both she and her husband con-
cealed the fact as much as possible, for
the sake of their social prestige. At a
luncheon several society women of
high position had been talking about
their families. "What was your father's
business, Mrs. D?" was finally
asked of the business man's wife, Mrs.
D. was not disturbed. "My father
was in the copper business," she said
with cool emphasis.

WILLIAM LOEB, JR., at a din-
ner in New York, referred
with a smile to the harsher and harsh-
er penalties, even to imprisonment,
that are now to be inflicted upon
smugglers. "They take it hard, very
hard, these smugglers," said Mr.
Loeb. "Revolted at the size of their
fines, they make me think of George
White, the chicken thief. 'What!'
George shouted reproachfully on
hearing his sentence. 'What! Ten
dollars for stealin' that chicken? Why
Judge, I could a' bought a better hen
for 50 cents!'"



WALKER WHITESIDE.
The distinguished American actor who will appear in Israel Zangwill's
play, "The Melting Pot," at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.



ARE YOU GOING TO THE CEMENT SHOW?

Commencing Monday, March 6th, there will be held at the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, a Cement Show, and it is expected that in the course of the ensuing week large numbers of people, including not only those specially interested in cement but also a big portion of the general public will pay a visit to the Show, in order to learn something of the marvelous strides that cement is making as a structural material.

Aside from the technical features of the Show, there will be many matters to interest the casual visitor. There will be, for instance, a cement mill in miniature, actually in operation, showing the process of the manufacture of cement in detail. There will be distributed, also, miniature bags of cement as souvenirs.

Another feature will be a "cement gun"—not a gun made of cement, but a machine for applying cement mixture—a most wonderful invention that attracted great interest at the Cement Show, held in Madison Square Garden, New York City. There will be many beautiful exhibits, illustrating the uses of concrete from an architectural and decorative standpoint. One firm is showing, what is known as cement marble—said to be an improvement on the natural stone. Another is exhibiting a "stone" made from cement.

This 20th century has been referred to as the Cement Age, and the growing tendency to use concrete in all kinds of construction work, wherever possible, would seem to warrant the phrase. The present utility and future development of concrete in Canada are subjects that are attracting universal attention, and there seems to be good foundation for the hope expressed by the promoters of this Cement Show, that the Toronto public will visit the Arena next week in large numbers.



A "HUP" IN THE KING EDWARD.
A Hupmobile runabout on display in the lobby of the King Edward Hotel. Such exhibitions are frequent in New York hotels during the Automobile Show.

Highest Grade Pianos

The grade of materials used in the construction of the

Gerhard Heintzman Pianos

The knowledge and experience that is brought to bear upon every small detail. The skill of the workmen. The pride we feel in producing an

Ideal Piano

and maintaining our splendid reputation all assure you of obtaining Canada's Best Piano when you decide on a Gerhard Heintzman, whether it be a Self-Player, Grand or Upright style.

Your present instrument will be taken at a fair valuation as part payment, and terms for payment of balance arranged to meet your convenience.

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New Salesrooms:
41-43 QUEEN ST. WEST
(Opp. City Hall)
Hamilton Salesrooms:
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TORONTO

At the Convention.

THE Blessed Suffragette leaned out
O'er the reading desk at even;
The speech she had prepared would take
From eight until eleven.
She had two white gloves on her hands—
And pins in her hat were seven.

Her robe, designed by Madame Rose,
Hand-wrought flowers did adorn;
And a superb black chiffon coat
Was very neatly worn.
And the chains that hung around her throat
Were yellower than corn.

"I wish that we could vote, dear ones!
For we will vote," she said.
"Have I not on the finest gown
That Madame Rose has made?
Are not good clothes a perfect strength,
And shall I feel afraid?"

She plumed and rustled and then spoke—
Less sad of speech than wild.
She shouted gentle arguments
That couldn't harm a child;
And in terms quite acidulous
The Antis she reviled.

I saw her smile—but soon her smile
Was turned to haughty sneers;
She thought she saw another gown
More beautiful than hers!
She raised her lorgnon to her eyes—
Then she wept. (I heard her tears.)
—Carolyn Wells,
in Harper's Magazine.

A CERTAIN judge was spending
a sunny autumn week in At-
lantic City, and every morning on one
of the piers he used to see a young
person whose face looked most fa-

Tréfousse GLOVES

"MY LADY'S" Glove

"TRÉFOUSSE" Gloves are known the world over as the most stylish and exquisite creations manufactured.

The name "TRÉFOUSSE" is a guarantee of fit and durability.

Shades and Colors for Street and Dress occasions to harmonize with all Costumes.

Allowance Money

The money set aside to run the house should be kept in a bank account separate from any other funds—then, at the end of the month you can see where every dollar has gone—and balance the account without trouble.

Open a checking account.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus, \$6,650,000

STORING UP ENERGY

There is more nourishment and sustaining power in **EPPS'S COCOA** than in any other beverage

Epps's Cocoa is a perfect storehouse of vitality, restoring and maintaining strength and energy. Fragrant, delicious and warming. "Epps's" contains the maximum of nourishment in Cocoa. Children thrive on "EPPS'S."

miliar. The judge prided himself on his memory for names and faces, and yet, somehow, though she always studiously avoided his eye, he stopped and addressed her with courtly politeness. "Pardon me, miss," he said, "your features are familiar, but, strangely enough, I can not recall the circumstances under which we met. Yet, I certainly remember our having met somewhere." "Remember!" cried the young woman, and she arose from among her friends with an angry and aggressive air. "Remember, you old scallawag! Well, you ought to remember. It's not a year since you gave me eight months in the pen, and for two cents I pitch you over the railing into the water!"